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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,644—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railway Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inlar and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic i formation, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. ARABIA	7,908	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th "
M. L. PERSIA	7,951	R. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7,958	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,294	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,234	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct, 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a THERESE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 22nd August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareb, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMU.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANTAK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
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PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	29
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	31
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sending a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. HORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 20 years' continuous success.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers' Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India.

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COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Bubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

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CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL. B.A., LL.B

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes."—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras".—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette".—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country, will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar" Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. is in an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digest.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
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PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
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PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LTD.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is APPOINTED under a POWER of ATTORNEY from Alcock Ashdown & Company to act as Secretary and Manager of the said Company during my absence from India.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1902.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager,
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1902.

S. S. SULTAN FROM ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SULTAN" from OPORTO, CHINDE, KILWA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and LAMOO are hereby informed of the arrival of the steamer and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods at the N. Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Steamer having met with an accident to her machinery the Cargo from all ports will have to contribute to the general average and Consignees of Cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by their Home Invoices or Custom Passes approved by the Custom authorities to sign the average bond and to pay a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of their goods to the undersigned before obtaining delivery order.

The Company's Surveyor Capt. F. E. HARDCASTLE will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

A. STRANDES,
Agent, German East Africa Line,
24, Medow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas. King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of FATMABI, the daughter of HAMDABI and widow of HAJI SHAIKH SULLEMAN, Land Lady, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

SHAIK HAJI HUSSEIN HAJI SULLEMAN.
Surviving Executor named in the Will of the said deceased of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 1st Marine Cross Lane, Dhobitalav, House No. 11 ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 13th day of August, 1902.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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HATON COURT, 1 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

[illegible]

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

4 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

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Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

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„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
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„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-2	=	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	=	
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	=	
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 15-16	=	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. New York	53 3-8	=	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-2	=	
Exchange on New York	4·87	=	
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	=	
" Short London Bills	2 3-4	"	=
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8	"	=
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	"	=
6 Do. Do.	3 3-8	"	=
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-2	"	=
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	"	=

Shipping Arrivals.—"E. Simons."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 22-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·27	4·28 plus 1	4·22 plus 1	4·20 plus 2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·18 plus 1	4·18 plus 1	4·17 plus 1	4·17 plus 1
Apl.-May			
4·17			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000	Bales.
" Last year	4,400	"
Exports to Great Britain	1 000	"
Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of Dec.	7·83 plus 6	
Do. do. March	7·35 plus 5	
Coffee	5 1-4 plus 1-8	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·91 plus 7
Do. Dec.	7·65 plus 5

Closing tone steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 38 3-4. Sellers. Aug.-Sept. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown 36. Sellers. Aug.-Sept. Tone dull.

White Karachi Wheat 28 3-4. Sellers. Aug.-Sept.

Red Karachi Wheat 28 1-2 Sellers Aug.-Sept.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1 930,000.

Para Rubber, 3s. 1 1-2d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 19th August 1902 :—

Cotton	452	bales.
Wheat	9 768	cwts.
Linseed	990	"
Rapeseed	2,047	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	"
Poppyseed	84	"
Groundnuts	35	"
Castorseed	2,173	"
Rice	4,191	"
Myrabollams	157	"
Cottonseed	2,478	"

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s. s. "Valetta" from San Francisco, Rs. 9,61,530.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.		
Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d	
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-32d	
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d	
French Francs 3 do do	169	
Marks 3 do do	137 1-4	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129	
Shanghai 30 " "	171	
Japan 30 " "	151	
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.		
Cash	98-0	
1st Settlement	97-15	
2nd do.	97-12	
Money Market—Tone very easy.		
BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready } Forward }	10	2
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward }	6	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward }	6	12
Yellow Gujerat, Ready } do. Forward }	7	4
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready } Forward }	8	9
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready } Forward }	27	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Firm
Estimoted sales	8 000
Total imports	8,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·29	4·21	4·24	4·22
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·20	4·20	4·19	4·19
Apl.-May			
4·19			

COTTON. The continued good reports from the Cotton growing districts have made buyers hold off and the turnover at Colaba this afternoon consists of only a few hundrad bales purchased by the Mills. The Sutla market is about R. I. lower then yesterday and there is little business passing.

SHARES.—The better enquiry still exists in this market and business to-day is reported as follows :—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	12,525
Manockjee Petit Mills	"	1,620
Telephone Coy	"	25 1-2
Currimbhoy Mill	"	500
Tapty Valley Railway	"	435

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nominal.
Sekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	
Do New	23-9	
Austrian Ber Gold 10 touch	23-10	
Bombay "	23-12	
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betternes	65-1	
Do 17 1-2	65-2	

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Atkins Mr J de C	Hosford Capt E A
Adam Miss	Hill Capt R B
Allen Mr G B	Higgins Miss
Butler Mr S H	Hodson Maj E B
Barratt Capt E B	Hill Capt J
Blake Mr J M	Hamilton Mr
Betts Lieut E A	Jackson Mr
Baron Mr J W	Johnston Maj H M C A
Butterworth Mr F W	Kennady Mr P
Brandon Miss J K	Keane Mr W L
Brandson Miss D	King Mr C R
Byers Capt C B	Kerr Mr F S
Rose Mr S N	Longridge Lieut J A
Burton Maj H E	Lord Mr
Briggs Mr W M	Mosley Mr J
Beckham Mr W S	Milford Mr F
Booth Mr J S	Meakin Miss
Barnes Dr J S	Moil Mr A
Banker Mr W A	North Mrs C
Castle Mr	Odgers Mr C E
Chanda Mr S N	Pendlebury Mr and Mrs
Compton Lord Douglas	Pendlebury Miss
Creagh Maj R C O	Pritchard Lieut D J
Campbell Capt and Mrs W	Russell Mr R W
Campbell Mr A	Richardson Genl and Mrs G L R
Downing Maj H E J	Sandwith Lieut Col S R
Duth Mr P K	Stuart Maj A M
Dott Mr A	Sellon Mr E M
Davis Mr A R	Sethna Mr
Evans Mr D E	Sait Mr A H
Evill Mr A E S	Slater Mr and Mrs Sanders
Ellington 2nd Lieut E L	Sebbie Mr F St J
Fawcus Lieut H	Townsend Mr C A H
Garratt Mr J	Tuck Mr A N
Goode Mr F	Travers Phillips Mr H F
Ghagan Mr	Tattersall Mr
Ghagan Master	Vigne Maj and Mrs R A
Ghagan 2 Misses	Wilkinson Mr G H
Gough Capt J	Wilkinson Mrs and child
Gowan Mr J	Williams Mr J
Hosman Mr H B	Wall Lieut Mr D
Hayes Mr G A	Wiseman Mrs
Hauptmann Mr	Walker Miss E
Hollaway Lieut C R	Wortabet Col H J L
Hadenfeldt Mr O	

A special despatch from North China states that a number of Russian engineers and surveyors were seen lately exploiting the rich mining districts of Mongolia. Some British concerns attempted to develop the mines some time ago but for some unknown reason the work was suddenly discontinued. Toward these same mines the Russians are now directing their efforts. Russians, as a general rule, keep their plans to themselves and it is often a difficult task to correctly interpret their action. There is not the scintilla of a doubt, however, that the eyes of Russia are rivetad on Manchuria and Mongolia. It is a well-known fact that the Tsar is incessantly on the alert to seize every opportunity in order to strengthen his position in the recognised "sphere of influence."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BENNETT—August 11, at St Cuthbert's Rectory, Bedford, the wife of Vivian B Bennett, Captain, I M S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—August 15, at the Grove, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain W McGee Armstrong, 2nd Battn, York and Lancaster Regt, of a daughter.

COOMBES—August 17, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Reginald J Coombes, of a son.

WILSON—August 14, at Cochin, the wife of W B Wilson, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—July 14, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, of malarial fever, James Mackenzie, P W Dept, age 24 years.

TEMPLE-LAYTON—August 13, at Murree, from enteric fever, Vivian, Lieutenant, K Battery R H A Sialkote.

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Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water 0-11m., 0-35s. Low water, 5-58m., 6-34s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Variety Entertainment, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock to-day.

POSSESSING FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Khoto Khengra, a Marwari hawker, was charged by Inspector Williamson with possessing false weights. On the 29th July the accused sold an old copper pot to one Shunker Bhaimoo, saying that it weighed four seers. Shunker suspected that the pot was not so heavy as to weigh four seers and had it weighed at another shop and found it short. The matter was reported to the police who on enquiries discovered all the weights in the accused's possession to be short. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, when Mr. K. R. Kama presided. The report of the Managing Committee for the year 1901, which has already appeared in these columns, was received and adopted A managing committee consisting of Mr. K. R. Cama (president), the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta (vice-president), the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Dosi Abaji Khare, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Vijbhoy, Mr. N. A. Nooe, Mr. N. P. Pavri, Mr. B. R. Kotwal, and Mr. D. P. Karanjia was appointed for the year. The last two gentlemen acting respectively as honorary, secretary and treasurer.

PAYING OFF OLD SCORES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Ahamedkhan Goolmahomed, Lalkhan Goolmahomed, and Tajoodin Mosumkhan, all Mahomedans, were charged by Inspector Canty with causing grievous hurt to one Hussankhan Jiwakhan by means of sticks. The evidence showed that some ill feeling existed between the complainant and second accused. On the evening of the 17th instant the complainant was going along World Road, when he was set upon by the three accused, who belaboured him with sticks, fracturing his left forearm and inflicting other injuries. The police arrested the accused and removed the injured man to J. J. Hospital. The accused denied the charge. They were convicted on the evidence and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.—Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged a Mahomedan named Akbar Shaikh Imam with falsely personating a public servant by pretending to be a police havaldar, and extorting one rupee from one Rangoo, a Hindu woman. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 11th instant, complainant with some other women was standing at the threshold of her house in Duncan Road, when accused came there dressed like a havaldar, in plain clothes, and demanded the names of all these women. All the women ran into the house out of fear, and the accused followed them. He demanded Rs. 2 from the complainant. The complainant paid him one rupee only and he left the house. Accused stated in his defence that he was drunk at the time. The magistrate fined him Rs. 50 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BATHING FATALITIES.—Balia Hurree, a Hindu lad, aged six years, residing at Dharavi, went in company with another boy named Govind Suddoo, to bathe in a tank on Dharavi Road on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Having undressed themselves they went into the water. Balia went beyond his depth and was soon drowned. His companion would have shared the same fate, but for one Kondla Mackwana, who, on seeing the incident, went to the rescue of the lad and brought him out safe. The occurrence was reported to the Commissioner of Police, who ordered Balia's body to be disposed of.—A similar incident occurred the same day in a wady off Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, where one Visram Nansey, aged twenty-four, while bathing in a tank situated therein, suddenly disappeared under the water and never rose to the surface again. The police were informed, who had the tank dragged and recovered the body. The deceased lived at Grain Bander and the wady in which the tank is situated belongs to one Veljil Sunderji. The Commissioner of Police ordered the body of the deceased to be disposed of.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning Mr. P. Byrne Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Muncherjee Gobhai, a Parsi printer and publisher aged 60 years. The deceased lived at Marine Lines, with his son Rustomji, a photographer. For the last three months Dadabhoy had been in pecuniary difficulties, and was in consequence much distressed in mind. He was last seen alive at his son's photographic studio in Kalbadevi Road at noon on Monday last, and since then he had disappeared. A report was made to the police, and on Tuesday evening he was found lying unconscious in a hut in the segregation camp behind the Marine Lines station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by a native Christian. The latter informed the police, who had the deceased removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. His condition being too low to allow of the application of the pump, antidotes were administered, but to no purpose, and he died shortly after admission. The police found a letter on the deceased's person, written in his own handwriting and addressed to his son Rustomji, the contents of which pointed to his having committed suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MOONLIGHT BAND.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. A. R. Cromelin and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 9. p.m. this evening. (weather permitting) :—

March	Oriental Guards ... Stromberg
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night ... Suppe
New Spanish Valses	Mercedes ... Triukaust
Selection from Gustave Luder's new play	The Burgomaster
Intermezzo	Coquetterie ... Vale Lane
Valse	Tout Paris ... Waldteufel
Dervish March across the Desert	D. Clynton

GOD SAVE THE KING.

"BAD CLIMATE."

KNOWLEDGE is abroad, as will be seen from the perusal of a Chinese student's account of the prevailing sickness. Instead of ascribing it to demons he traces it to natural causes. 'In this summer quarter, there is a bad climate of air in Canton, we can hardly keep from it; therefore, the persons which are in shop or house would easily catch this bad climate called epidemic. Whosoever gets this disease become the fever or headache, but is completely cured in a few days not to be chronic. We must take care to heal this sickness. If you take the medicine incorrectly it can be dead.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Dimmock, I. M. S.; Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Visaldas Damodar, Mr. Muncherjee Ramji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. D. Khote. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. A. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia, were also present.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee considered letters from the Commissioner requesting their sanction and that of the Corporation to the acquisition of land to Hamal Street, Colaba, at the valuation of Rs. 3,000; and the acquisition of property at the junction of Borah Cross Lane and Shroff Street at Colaba, at Rs. 3,036, the whole expenditure to be defrayed from the surplus cash balance, which at present amounts to Rs. 10,57,232.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letters to the Corporation with the recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The Commissioner forwarded copy of a report from the executive engineer on the question of renewing the ceiling of the Victoria and Albert Museum, which it was estimated would cost Rs. 30,000; requesting the Committee to appoint a committee to consider whether the Corporation should be recommended to incur the outlay. The Executive Engineer in his report stated :—

"As reported by the Secretary and Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, a small portion of the plaster of the ornamental ceiling below the terrace roof of the Museum building suddenly gave way. This is not the first instance in which an accident of this nature has occurred. Similar accidents have occurred on two or three occasions before also, when the ceiling was duly repaired. The ceiling under the floor of the first floor gallery, as well as that under the roof of the building, consists of chunam plaster on teak battens fixed to wooden framing, but the accidents above referred to have hitherto occurred in the ceiling below the roof only. That under the floor has not collapsed, nor has it yet shewn any signs of weakness. At the same time there is no certainty that it will not yield the same as the other ceiling at some future time. The failure of the ceiling under the roof is attributable to the exposure of the upper surface to the action of rain and sun, and probably the ends of the timber framing are rotten, the building being more than 40 years old. This is not a singular instance of plaster ceilings in this country failing. The executive engineer remembers that in two or three other buildings in Bombay in which the ceilings were very well and carefully made, similar accidents have occurred. This is owing to the expansion and contraction of timber lathes consequent on varying temperatures. Although in the case of the building under consideration the damage has been restricted only to certain articles exhibited in the Museum and to the furniture, more serious accidents probably to life or limb might take place by a large piece of the plaster suddenly giving way, especially as the building is frequented by large numbers of people. The executive engineer is therefore of opinion that this question should be seriously considered. At present the plaster where it had given way has been renewed, but this system of patching will in course of time disfigure the ceiling, and will in no way ensure its future safety. The only other alternative as far as the executive engineer can see, is to remove the lathe and plaster ceiling under the roof and to substitute it by an ornamental wooden one. The cost, however, would be very heavy, which deters the executive engineer from recommending it. If it be decided to remove the existing ceiling and substitute it by means of an wooden one, an estimate will be prepared and submitted. As the new ceiling should, in order to harmonize with the rest of the structure, be as ornamental as the existing one, it will probably cost not less than Rs. 30,000. If, however, only a plain ceiling were put, the cost would be very much less. But it would be a great pity to spoil the internal appearance of such a handsome building by the introduction of inferior work. The consideration of the subject was postponed as some of the members thought some sort of responsibility lay on Government for the maintenance of the Museum.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman from the Municipal Secretary, submitting copies of a demi-official correspondence, which had taken place between him and the Chief Accountant, regarding the proposed payment, under commissioner's sanction, of Rs. 562-4-7 to Mrs. Caroline Jenner, widow of Mr. A. F. Jenner, late Inspector in the Health Department, as compassionate allowance under Rule 23 of the Pension Regulations in respect of the late husband's service to the Municipality. The Secretary in course of his letter stated :—It will be seen that I have declined to sign the cheque, as part of the service of Mr. Jenner, in respect of which the compassionate allowance is proposed to be paid, was rendered under the Plague Committee. I have the honour to request the Standing Committee's orders as to whether the cheque in favour of Mrs. Jenner may or may not be signed by me".

Dr. Dimmock said that Mr. Jenner was a most energetic officer, whose death was due to heart disease.

The Committee resolved to condone the break in the service of Mr. Jenner, and to request the Commissioner to favour with his remarks and suggestions on the general question whether service rendered by Municipal employes in the Plague Department could be treated as Municipal service under their Pension Rules.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

PROPOSED CURTAILMENT.

The Commissioner forwarded to the Committee for their information copy of a letter to his address, dated the 24th January 1902, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, and of letter dated the 28th March 1901, addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, by the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of curtailment of the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Administration Report. In forwarding the correspondence on the subject, the Commissioner requested the Committee to consider what details might in their opinion be omitted from the report.

The letter to the Municipal Commissioner from the Secretary to Government, Bombay, General Department, dated 24th January, states;—

"With reference to your letter dated the 10th ultimo, I am directed to invite your attention to the suggestion made by the Government of India in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 2740, dated the 28th March 1901, to the effect that it would be convenient if it could be arranged to print the administration Report of the Bombay Municipality in foolscap size, and to request that you will be so good as to inform Government after such inquiries as you may deem necessary whether there is any insuperable objection to the adoption of this suggestion. Government recognise that the length of the report for the year 1900-01 with its accompaniments has been very considerably curtailed, but I am to observe that some of the departmental reports, e.g., that of the Executive Engineer, seem to include details of little importance from an administrative point of view, and in the circumstances I am directed to request that you will be so good as to discuss with the Standing Committee (to whom the observations of the Government of India should be communicated by you) the question of reducing the number of printed appendices."

Extract para. 8 of letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 28th March 1901.

Section 124 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, requires the Commissioner after each first day of April to prepare a detailed report of the Municipal Administration of the City during the previous official year together with a statement showing the annual receipts and disbursements and the balance at the credit of the Municipal Fund at the close of the year. Section 124 (2) requires him to incorporate in his report—(a) a report for the same period from each head of a department subordinate to him, and (b) the account of balances due on loans.

The report is required in print. After examination and review by the Standing Committee, copies of the appendices attached to the reports of the several heads of Departments if any, may be added to the Report at the discretion of the Standing Committee, together with the review of that Committee. The complete compilation has then to be furnished to each member of the Corporation. Copies of the Report are forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government. In past years the Bombay Government used to briefly review the Report, but in 1900 this review was discontinued, as it was merely a recapitulation of the Standing Committee's Review. The Report received for the year 1899-1900 is an octavo size publication of 394 pages interpersed with several charts and diagrams. It would be convenient if the Municipal Commissioner could arrange to print future reports in foolscap size. The report opens with the Review of the Standing Committee which covers 20 pages of letter-press. The review is in narrative form and there are no separate statistical tables attached to it. Then follows the Commissioner's report with 37 pages of letter-press of which about 10 pages are taken up with statistics. After this comes the report of the Chief Accountant, 59 pages of letter-press interspersed with statistical tables—about 25 pages, in addition there are separate appendices which include 23 statements of accounts covering 94 pages. One of the statements covers 48 pages, while another covers 16 pages. The reports of the Assessor and Revenue and Refund Officers which follow the above, cover 46 pages of letter press. The former report besides having statistics in the letter-press has 18 separate tables covering 17 pages; while the latter report has 9 appendices in addition (all statistics) covering 10 pages. The report on "Public Works" comes next. This includes :—(i) The report of the Executive Engineer—91 pages of letter press including about 50 pages taken up with statements. There are also two diagrams in connection with the water-supply (ii) The report of the Special Drainage Engineer—33 pages of letter-press only. (iii) Report on the Fire Brigade—only 10 pages, 7 of which are taken up with table. (iv) Reports on Public Gardens—6 pages in all (one appendix). (v) Report on the Victoria and Albert Museum—only 4 pages in all (one is the Appendix).

Next follow the sections of the report dealing with the Public Health. The Health Officer's report comes first and is preceded by five diagrams. There are 44 pages of letter-press, of which about 32 are taken up with statistical matter. There is also a Plague and Cholera Chart and a Diagram showing the plague and total deaths per mille of population interleaved in the letter-press. In addition there are 52 separate tables of statistical matter which covers 61 pages. Of these tables one covers 19 pages, two others 24 pages each, a fourth 14 pages, and a fifth 8 pages. The report of License Department which comes next is dealt with in 11-2 pages of letter-press and 2 1-2 pages of statements. This is followed by the report on Markets which consists of 15 pages (letter-press 14, Appendix 1). Within the letter-press there are about 9 pages of statistics. The return of Street Accidents which comes next covers only 3 1-2 pages. Next comes report on the working of the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases, which has 20 pages of letter-press, with statistical tables paragraphed within. This closes the Public Health Section of the report. The report on Education has 13 pages of letter-press and 14 appendices which are all statistical and take up 15 pages. The Auditor's report comes at the end of the compilation and covers 12 pages in all, of which 4 are entirely statistics. The Government of India desire that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay may be drawn by the Local Government to the Resolution dealing with the curtailment of Government reports, and that they may be invited in future to prepare their report in accordance with the principles laid down therein. The report is now an unwieldly and imperfectly arranged document. The narrative portion of the department reports should be free from tabular matter, and should be restricted to such subjects and to such a number of pages as the Commissioner may determine in each case to be requisite. The Commissioner's own report should similarly be free from tabular matter and as concise as possible. In the opinion of the Government of India the compilation could, by judicious re-arrangement and by the elimination of unnecessary statistics, be very largely reduced without detracting from its value. The appendices should also be revised, and only those retained which are really requisite for a clear and full understanding of the working of the Municipality during the year".

It was resolved to forward the correspondence to the Commissioner with a request that he would favour the Committee with his remarks on the subject.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned till 4 p. m. on Friday, the 29th instant.

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

YESTERDAY Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Haji Lalji Hemaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. P. Goudinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Gulabchand, of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, solicitors, defended the second accused. Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Noel Paton, the Secretary of the Chamber was also in court.

The complainant was further examined by Mr. Goudinho. He said the first accused gave him exhibit A for the purpose of forcing the hand of the second accused to give up the documents in his possession. He asked Wrafter if he had any more documents. The latter said he had torn up all other papers before he got married. It was arranged between the witness and the first accused that he should show the second accused exhibit A. The witness remembered two other occasions when the second accused saw him, besides the one he came to dinner. One of the visits was when he came as the representative of his employers. Both the accused came to see him with a view to settle the matter. When the second accused came, there were besides the two accused Mr. Clyne and Mr. Karmani (assam) present. When the first accused came he was accompanied by a Mr. Wright, the representative of the Shingtai. After the first accused introduced Mr. Wright he left and remained with Mr. Clyne in a shop below his premises in Medow Street. The witness asked Mr. Clyne why he did not come up. He said he had been detained by Wrafter. This took place on the 6th May. The witness remembered two other occasions subsequent to this, when he got letters from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Counterfoils Nos. 264 and 236 in exhibit E were in the witnesses handwriting.

Cross-examination of the complainant was reserved.

Mr. Fredrick Noel Paton, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, examined by Mr. Goudinho, said he knew the first accused and the complainant, who were both employed as measurers in the Chambers of Commerce. The first accused was dismissed from his situation on the 30th June. The committee dismissed him owing to irregularities in the measurement department. These irregularities were brought to the witness' notice on the 7th May by the complainant. The witness asked the complainant to make a written report. The witness had already made a part investigation before receiving the report, and further investigation after he had received the report. The witness called for no statement from the first accused. The latter did not submit any written statement. The witness questioned him with reference to the fact reported verbally and in writing by Mr. Michael, and with reference to further facts which had come to his knowledge. The first accused told witness many things. The witness made notes of statements made to him by Wrafter.

In answer to Mr. Sealy, the witness said Wrafter was his subordinate when he made the statements to him. It was a point of law on which the witness did not feel competent to speak as to whether he had the power to prosecute the first accused. The witness did say to Wrafter that it would be better if the latter spoke the truth, but he did not say it would be better for him if he did so. The witness said this to Rev. Calkins who saw him on behalf of Wrafter.

The Rev. Calkins of the Grant Road Methodist Church said that Wrafter asked his counsel with regard to the present case. Witness went and saw Mr. Paton. After a conversation with the latter the witness saw Wrafter to whom Mr. Paton said it would be better to speak the truth. Mr. Paton could not hold out any inducement, whatever his private feelings might be. The members of the Chamber were men of influence and some of them might be willing to find some place for Wrafter in case he was dismissed from the Chamber. Mr. Paton, the witness continued, did not say this in so many words. Mr. Paton seemed sorry for the accused, but gave the witness to clearly understand that it would be best for Wrafter to stand square at whatever seeming cost.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE number of legal irons which Mr. McHugh, M. P., has in the fire is remarkable. On July 28 a verdict for damages to the extent of £3,500, for libel and conspiracy, was given against him in Belfast. It may be moved in the Dublin Courts that this verdict be set aside, on the grounds of excessive damages. On July 29 Mr. McHugh's imprisonment for contempt of court was considered by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and it was decided, on a vote, that the sentence on Mr. McHugh was regular, and that no question of breach of privilege is involved. The final result is that Mr. McHugh has gone back to Sligo Prison. When that experience is done with, Mr. McHugh will have to go before the Resident Magistrates again, on the charge on which he was about to be tried when he was committed for contempt. But he has declared himself that he will never plead before a Court of "Removables". Then, again, there is a warrant out for his arrest for contempt of Mr. Justice Ross's Land Court. This warrant was issued some time ago, but it does not run in England. And Mr. McHugh is also one of the principle defendants in the action brought by Lord de Freyne. The damages given against Mr. Mc Hugh are said to constitute a record in Irish libel cases. The record previously was held by Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., who was cast in damages to the extent of £3,000, awarded to Mr. George Bolton, Crown Solicitor of Tipperary, on account of a publication in "United Ireland." But heavier damages have been given for libel in England. For instance, Mr. Parnell got £5,000 from the "Times".

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Wednesday.—The cyclonic storm in the Bay yesterday has crossed the Circars Coast into the East Central Provinces. It is a storm of feeble intensity and has up to the present given no heavy rain except at Vizagapatam where nearly four inches have been received. Rain has increased on the West Coast and light to moderately heavy rain has been general in that area and in the Deccan and Central Provinces. Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, and Pachmarhi have received two inches; and Khandwa and Nagpur one and a half inches. Light rain has fallen in Burma, North East India and thunderstorms have given showers in the West Himalayas, Rookee, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie have received two inches. The storm from the Bay will probably advance in a westerly or north north-westerly direction during the next 24 hours and will give rain in Central Provinces which may extend into East Rajputana and possibly into Guzarat.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Bodlewell, Captain W. E. Baines, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Zanzibar via Cochin, reports having met from Zanzibar to Cochin with moderate south-south-east wind and smooth sea to 2 degree north. From Cochin to Bombay, west to north-west wind with slight swell and passing showers of rain.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

BARSI, AUGUST 19.

The weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle all day, which is greatly beneficial to the cotton crop. Sufficient rain has fallen in the district. Reports are cheerful and prospects continue favourable now. Cotton plants in the district are thriving well and look green and healthy.

KHAMGAON, AUG. 19.

We had steady rain last night at 11 p.m. gauging 58 cents. We had rain also this afternoon in a copious fall which gauged 1 inch and 40 cents. As the weather continues dark and cloudy, we think we shall have rain to-night. The cotton crops on hard and stony ground will greatly improve by the rain and it will do general good to all crops.

AMRAOTI, AUGUST 19.

Rain fell here last night heavily, gauging 95 cents. The weather is very cloudy and more rain is expected. The plants which were in great want of rain are refreshed now, and the portion of the crop is very much improved.

BASIM, AUGUST 19.

We confirm our telegram of this morning reporting a fall of 3 inches of rain. A thunderstorm came on at about 8 o'clock last evening, and it rained all night and is still drizzling. The crop will be greatly benefitted.

JALGAUM-JAMODE, AUGUST 19.

A favourable change has set in. The weather looks monsoonish and the sky is cloudy. A few drizzling showers have gauged 16 cents for the last night, and it is possible we shall have further rain before to-morrow dawns.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

INDORE, AUG. 19.

Heavy rain is reported from Bhopal, Itarsi, and Khandwa districts. Raining at Indore.

JUBBULPORE, AUG. 20.

Rainfall 28 cents. Weather cloudy.

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG 20.

Rainfall 70 cents. Lasalgaon 1 1-2 inches. Jalna heavy rain. Weather cloudy.

CHICKLI, AUG 20.

Yesterday rainfall 2·30 inches. Raining here and in the district. Weather is very favourable for the crops.

KARANJA, AUGUST 20.

Rainfall of 1 1-4 inch. Weather rainy. Weather is favourable for the crop.

MALKAPORE, AUGUST 20.

Rainfall 1 1-4 inches. Weather cloudy and unsettled.

AMRAOTI AUG. 20.

Rainfall 1·67 inch. Weather cloudy, and very favourable for the crops.

SECUNDERABAD AUG. 20.

Rainfall 64 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 81	30 43	23 11	27 58
Wednesday, 20th Aug.	0 26	0 10	0 27	0 13
Total	24 10	30 53	28 38	27 71
Total fall to Aug. 20th 1901.	82 76	77 81	82 17	71 23
Total fall to Aug. 20th 1900.	60 59

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In light grey mixtures, plain and striped, at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped, at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.

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Indigo Blue Serges, from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS. at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREAT COATINGS, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

CYPRUS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

SIR R. HAMILTON LANG, who some years ago offered to the world a work on the history, present resources and future prospects of Cyprus, returns to his subject in the August number of "Blackwood". As one who has been connected with Cyprus in private and public capacities for something like forty years, Sir Hamilton may be accepted as an authority. He was a manager of the Cyprus branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in 1863, long before British occupation was dreamt of, and he gives it as his verdict on the twenty-four years of British rule in the island that Mr. Chamberlain is the first Colonial Secretary who has possessed the qualities necessary to treat the question of Cyprus from a business point of view. He credits previous Colonial Secretaries with a laudable desire to advance the Imperial interests of the island, but he denies their possession of the practical knowledge requisite to enable them to achieve what they would. Mr. Chamberlain's first success in Cyprus was scored by his grant of money for the provision of water storage. Cyprus has a rainfall of fifteen or sixteen inches only per annum, and with a growing population, it was necessary to prevent as much water as possible being lost in the sea. A grant of sixty-thousand pounds proved ample for immediate necessities, and though further works may hereafter be necessary, those which have been carried out have sufficed to persuade Cypriotes their interests are at last being efficiently considered. The great want of a harbour was recognised by Mr. Chamberlain, and he decided upon constructing a harbour at Famagusta with a line of rails communicating therefrom to the capital. Cyprus has no harbour beyond an obsolete affair which was sufficient for the sailing ships of five centuries ago. But Famagusta is blessed with a natural reef of rocks which offer themselves as the foundations of break-waters forming a deep harbour, capable of sheltering a large number of vessels and permitting them to land their cargoes conveniently at quays. Need less to say the construction of this work will give a new lease of life to Famagusta. That town which in the sixteenth century had a population of over eight hundred thousand persons worshiping in three hundred churches is now "a vast ruin of masonry, surrounded by lofty fortifications and a moat". As the existing fortifications are but of the sixteenth century, Sir Hamilton Lang suggests that they be demolished, for the better sanitation of the town and that the stone be used for building the above water-mark walls of the harbour and its warehouses, and it is probable this will be done as a new era will dawn upon Famagusta, within a remarkable brief period of time. The harbour works can be constructed for from a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand pounds. No such harbour exists between Alexandria and Constantinople and with the facilities of bonded warehouses, it is hoped that Famagusta may become the emporium for British goods for all the Syrian coast.

As to the desirability of extablishing a Land Bank for Cyprus, Sir Hamilton is not quite in agreement with the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain will not establish a Government bank either for agricultural or other purposes. He is opposed to any competition with vested interests and private enterprise. But he informed the House of Commons in May last that Government was prepared to give every encouragement it could for the establishment of such an institution, and had been negociating with private individuals with a view to meeting the necessities of the case. Sir Hamilton Lang's acquaintance with banking in Cyprus and the pressing wants of the Cypriotes would have land banks such as have been advocated for this country. It would, of course, be but upon a diminutive scale there as compared with what we should require in India. Yet Government hesitates. "The deliverance of agriculturists in Cyprus from the hands of their usurers", Sir Hamilton Lang writes, "is perhaps the most important question for the advancement of of the material interests of the island". The evil there he declares to be greater than in Egypt, for the peasants of Cyprus are poorer and "the profits from agriculture are greatly less in a country dependent upon the rains of heaven, very parsimoniously granted, and not watered, as in Egypt, by a never-failing river". The Cypriote peasant is as much to be pitied as the Indian ryot, though it is not the interest he pays—although that is something between twelve and twenty-four per cent. per annum—which troubles him, so much as the unfair dealing to which he is subjected. The produce he gives to his usurer is invariably short-measured and the price he gets is always greatly below its value. Short measure represents five per cent., short value ten, and these percentages added to the interest on borrowed money bring his payments for accommodation to from 27 to 43 per cent., a fact which explains how it is the peasant never gets out of debt. Yet, Sir Hamilton Lang knows from his experience as a landlord in Cyprus that every peasant cultivator can gain more than his livelihood in a course of five years, good and bad together, if he is honestly dealt with, and pays only twelve per cent. interest for his money facilities. What they want is paternal legislation, restricting the rate of interest, for left to themselves the Cypriote peasants borrow without thought and burden themselves to purchase more land. They are honest as they are simple and Sir Hamilton Lang's experience of them taught that they were thoroughly to be trusted in money matters, and that it was well worth while attempting to help them out of their difficulties. Furthermore, he demonstrates that all requisite to clear peasant cultivator of his encumbrance is to place a hundred thousand pounds in the hands of the island Government. No other medium, he believes to be so capable of acting towards them as a cautious parent—not gratifying their caprices, but limiting help to legitimate necessities.

To the question: "Has the island Government among its Bristish functionaries the elements necessary to carry out this parental treatment"? Sir Hamilton Lang replies in the affirmative, and that the officials have a knowledge of every individual cultivator and his resources, such as no agents of foreign capitalists can possess. He suggests the preliminary formation of an agricultural commission composed of five members—three to be British and two natives. This commission he would provide with capital to the extent of a hundred thousand pounds under the Colonial Loans Act. For the first year he suggests making only advances for seed corn and against growing crops, repayable within a year, for the purchase of bullocks repayable in three yearly instalments, interest on both advances being at eight or nine per cent. Details Sir Hamilton Lang offers to supply, and his vast experience as a bank director would be of the utmost assistance to Government in this respect. For the sake of the lessons which India may learn from Cyprus we trust Sir Hamilton Lang's views may prevail. It will be an experiment on a small scale no doubt, but the lot of the Cyprus peasant cultivator more closely resembles that of the Indian ryot than does that of the Egyptian. They are as severely dealt with by the usurer, and although measures have been taken here with a view of ameliorating their condition, very little success has yet been achieved. What the Cypriote requires is precisely what is necessary for the Indian ryot—the possibility of raising cheap working capital and liberty to dispose of his produce to the best advantage. The plan proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, is not, we fear, that calculated to produce the best results. Cyprus has benefited from British administration there can be no question, but not to the full extant it might have done had the Colonial Office realised the necessities of the island. They are apparently fully realised now, but Government has not yet reached the point of having been able to solve the difficulties which stand in the way. Still that it is making a serious effort in that direction is clearly shown, even if Mr. Chamberlain has evidently still much to learn as to the most efficacious method of assisting the peasant cultivator.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

WE learn on good authority that the following players will comprise the eleven to represent the Presidency in the first of the two annual matches with the Parsis at Bombay on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next:—Captain J. G. Greig, Major C. W. Field, Captain M. D. Wood, and Mr. F. L. Sprott, Poona; Messrs W. F. Lumsden, H. Cheetham, E. L. Sale, and M. R. Jardine, and Captain G. C. Carnegy, Bombay; Captain L. M. R. Deas, Deesa; and Mr. R. A. Cassels, Deolali. The exclusion of players like Mr. H. D. Sinclair of Dharwar, Mr. L. D. Furber of Poona, Captain A. B. Sangster of Mhow, and Mr, T. G. M. Harris of Karachi, all of whom on their form this year were regarded by the critics as being strongly in the running for presidency honours, will doubtless come in for some adverse criticism. The plethora of good batsmen available this year is unusual and on the whole we think the selection committee have exercised a wise discretion. We would, of course, have liked to see Mr. Sinclair in the team, especially after his creditable "debut" in Bombay last week, but we hardly know which of the eleven players selected could have been passed over in his favour. The inclusion of Messrs. Jardine and Cassels will probably occasion surprise. The first-named has only played in two matches this season, but this has been about his average during the last ten years, and the selection committee have not been unmindful of his splendid partnership with Captain Greig in 1898 at Bombay, which practically won the match for the Presidency. Mr. Jardine is one of those players who require very little practice to keep them in form, and his play in the second innings for the Byculla Club versus the Gymkhana last Monday reflected somewhat that masterly style which characterised his play in by gone years. Mr. Cassels is a player who beyond the few matches he played in at Poona some four years ago, is practically unknown to most lovers of the game. That he is a good batsman, however, the members of the Baronet C. C. team that visited Deolali last Saturday will be able to vouch especially the bowlers, for he knocked up 94 in the second innings out of a total of 187 for seven wickets without giving a chance. On this form he should prove a valuable acquisition to the team. The choice of the bowlers has caused the Committee most anxiety, and the inclusion of Captain Deas in the team will receive the approval of all Presidency supporters. A fast bowler on the side was necessary, and we know of none better than the Deesa trundler, who showed in Bombay last cold weather that his right hand has not forgotten its cunning. There are some who may carp at the selection of Captain G. C. Carnegy, but although he has not made many runs this season, he will probably prove one of the most reliable batsmen in the team, judging from the way he shaped against good bowling in the earlier Gymkhana matches. His batting is usually sound, stylish and effective, especially against bowlers of the calibre of the Parsis, and he is worth his place in the team for his fielding alone. Mr. Lumsden's selection will give pleasure to all lovers of the game who have watched his cricket this season. He has not by any means been seen at his best yet with either the bat or the ball, and as a matter of fact he is a far better cricketer than his performances in Bombay cricket during the present season would lead one to suppose. His bowling in particular should greatly strengthen the team, and we feel confident that he will acquit himself with credit in this department of the game. The other members of the team, Captains Greig, and Wood, Major Field, and Messrs. Sprott, Sale and Cheetham were regarded as certainties from the beginning of the season.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

IN the current "Empire Review" Lord Brassey makes a brief but cogent plea for subsidies which will induce shipowners to provide vessels which would give the navy the service of fast and effective auxiliary cruisers. In the matter of merchant ships of the highest speed, we do not compare well with other countries. Lloyds' Register of the world's shipping includes a list of twenty-eight steamships having a speed of twenty knots and over and of these only seven are under the British flag. We cannot rival the ocean greyhounds of Germany, and Lord Brassey observes that the building and running of such vessels lie beyond the scope of the strongest private firms. The German companies are organized on a scale which permits them to undertake an enterprise of this character, and it is also possible by the aid which powerful railway companies can give or by the aid which the State has given in the case of several foreign countries. In regard to subsidies to British shipping it is not proposed that something should be given for nothing. But as the mail steamers should be the fastest ships afloat it is urged that Government should subsidise the mail carrying companies to such an extent that the vessels employed on that service will be of a type easily convertible into effective auxiliary cruisers. Other powers, led by France, have already gone ahead of us in this respect, and Great Britain must follow. As to the conditions under which subsidies to auxiliary cruisers should be granted, Lord Brassey says that they should be made as binding on British owners as in the case of subsidised mail services under foreign flags. The vessels should be built with protective arrangements and should be speedy enough to overhaul steamers employed by an enemy for the interruption of commerce. For obvious reasons Lord Brassey does not discuss in detail any scheme for the creation of an adequate fleet of auxiliary cruisers, but he indicates that there are two ways in which it might be done. The first is by co-operation between the British Government and the shipowner, and the other method is by co-operation between the Imperial Government and the Colonies. Canada, it is observed, may desire to encourage the establishment of an improved mail communication with the Mother-country as a means of advancing trade. This anticipation was written before the announcement that Canada had determined to fight the Morgan Shipping Trust by a State, aided line of steamers, and it appears certain that after the inspiration of the Colonial Conference, the Dominion Government will build ships which in speed and suitability for use as cruisers will equal any of the finest ships now crossing the Atlantic. Apart from the naval aspect of the question, however, the subject of shipping subsidies has another interest which appeals directly to us in India. If there are to be increased grants to the mail-carrying companies there must be an acceleration of the service, a consumation which residents in India have long considered to be desirable.

It is notified that the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of Friday the 5th.

DR. WM. CRESER, MUS. DOC., OXON., who has again been deputed to India to hold examinations in music on behalf of Trinity College, London, leaves Marseilles by the P. and O. s. s. Carthage on the 4th proximo, and expects to arrive in Bombay on the 20th idem.

THE Police Commission will formally assemble on or about the 15th October, probably at Simla, but the real work of the Commission will, of course, begin in the plains. Meanwhile the tour programme is being arranged.

IT is probable that an Officer of the Geological Survey Department may be sent to the North Assam Hills next cold weather for the purpose of examining certain discovered coal-out crops, as to their extent and value.

THE issue for the 1st July of the "Taiwan Minpo," a paper published at Taipeh, and the issue for the 2nd July of the "Taiwan Nippo," another Taipeh paper, were considered by the Formosan authorities to be detrimental to the peace of the island, and the circulation for those days of both papers has been suppressed.

A JAPANESE paper is authority for the statement that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Morgan Shipping Combine have entered into a contract to the effect that (1) the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should consult the Combine with regard to freight and passenger fares, and (2) when the N. Y. K. proposes to put additional vessels on the existing lines or to open a new line the company shall confer with the Combine.

IT will interest most of the native capitalists in the Punjab, to whom the ordinary land market is closed since the passing of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, to hear that orders have been issued for the sale by auction of 5,000 acres of State land commanded by the Jhelum Canal. The sale will take place at Bhera on the 9th October next. The land on the Jhelum Canal is mostly very good, and the Jhelum River water is held in great estimation on account of the richness of its silt.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"At the village of Perandur Conjeeveram Taluq, on the 12th ultimo, 40 or 50 robbers, with lighted torches, entered the village at midnight and set fire to several granaries belonging to the villagers. The robbers repeated their depredations on the 6th instant, and on this occasion some of the villagers were severely wounded. In spite of the matters being reported to the police, no steps have been taken to arrest the robbers. As they have threatened to visit the place again, some of the villagers have deserted the place.

IT is reported from Peking (says the "N.-C. Daily News") that certain French and Russian capitalists have lately been trying to obtain from the Department of Railways and Mines in the capital, a concession to construct a railway between Foochow and Hankow. The proposed railway on leaving the Fukien frontiers will enter and pass through Kiangsi and thence into the Hupeh provincial boundaries. The Foochow-Hankow (Min-Han) Railway will not touch the proposed Canton-Hankow, or Yueh-Han Railway, which will pass through Hunan province and thence into Hupeh.

IN a letter to the "Times", Mr. H. Fanshawe, ex-Commissioner of the Delhi Division, writing on the Delhi Coronation Durbar, suggests that besides an Exhibition of Indian Art and Artistic Handicrafts, there might also be a display of "the latest developments of English Trade and Commerce." The Proclamation Durbar is to be a serious historical function to be held at the seat of vanished dynasties, and it is hard to see how the occasion would be improved by the ostentatious advertisements and noisy competition inseparable from a European trade and industrial Exhibition. Another suggestion which the ex-Commissioner of Delhi makes is that there may be "a possible opening for motor-car enterprise in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

MR. WELLS'S NEW STORY.

WISDOM AND MOONSHINE.

It is possible that many of Mr. Wells's admirers may regard "The Sea Lady" as the best of his stories. In mere literary charm, in inventiveness, in fun and humour, it is equal to the best of them. But it is not all ingenuity and drollery. And readers of the more reflective order will find much in it to set them a-thinking again over the intesplay of duty and desire in the tangle of their lives. But to the fun of the story. Mr. Wells opens his show at Sandgate, near Folkestone. Here the excellent, inexpugnably prosaic bourgeois family of the Buntings—type of a human species, as the sands of the shore without number—are holiday-making. Of course they go in for bathing—making as timidly nervous an approach to "mixed" bathing as the bourgeois proprieties admit of. Mrs. Bunting is a good motherly soul, without a ha'porth of poetry in her, but with a heart of gold all the same. Randolph, her husband, is ditto. Fred, the son, is nothing in particular. But if they themselves are, so to speak, at best made of glass crystal, they have among them a gem, of a sort, in the person of Miss Glendower, a rich young lady, to whom "Mrs. Bunting had been something of a mother" ever since the young lady's father's death. Miss Glendower has dark hair, grey eyes, and serious views. She has a mind, very active and capable, "an accumulated fund of energy, and much ambition. She had bloomed into a clear and critical Socialism, she had blossomed at public meetings, and now she was engaged to that really very brilliant and promising, but rather extravagant and romantic person, Harry Chatteris, the nephew of an earl and the hero of a scandal, and quite a possible Liberal candidate for the Hythe Division of Kent." Miss Mabel Glendower, the Socialist young lady's younger sister, is engaged to Fred Bunting. So much for the leading dramatic personæ.

Mrs. Bunting's two daughters and Mabel Glendower are going to bathe. They are escorted by Mrs. Bunting and the elder Miss Glendower, the latter of whom never bathes, because it makes "her feel undignified." Mrs. Bunting, mindful of the proprieties, is "looking, as it were, for Peeping Tom with her glasses." Mrs. Bunting "always put a rope round each of her daughters before ever they put a foot in the water, and held it until they were safely out again. Mr. Bunting and Fred were walking on the beach. Having reached well out into the sea, one of the Miss Buntings suddenly "stopped splashing and looked, and then they all looked, and there, about thirty yards away, was the Sea Lady's head, as if she was swimming back to land." The bathers took her for "a neighbour from one of the adjacent houses." They could see she swam beautifully, and that she had a beautiful face and very beautiful arms. Then the beautiful swimmer suddenly flopped out of sight. "Oh, she's drowning!" screamed the two Miss Buntings. Mr. Bunting and Fred seize a neighbour's ladder, throw off their jackets, collars, and shoes, and rush out with the ladder into the water. Then follows a comical scene of rescue, wherein Mr. Bunting, half drowned, plunges and kicks, and blows and snorts. "I have cramp," the beautiful lady exclaims, when she is seized. "Please carry me into the house," said the Sea Lady, closing her eyes as if she were ill—though her cheeks were flushed and warm. "Which house?" "Your house," said the Sea Lady, and shut her eyes for good, and became oblivious to all further remarks. Honest Mrs. Bunting was surprised. Then they all, except Miss Glendower, saw the horror. "Mother," said Nettie, "she has at ail." "A tail!" they screamed. Mrs. Bunting became speechless. "Oh," said Miss Glendower, and put her hand to her heart. "It's a mermaid!" screamed Mrs. Bunting's maid; and then everyone screamed, "It's a mermaid!"

Very amusing is the picture of the procession with the mermaid to the Buntings' house. As Mrs. Bunting described it afterwards, the Sea Lady's tail fin "went up and down with pointed corners for all the world like a mackerel's. Diverting, also, is the Sea Lady's description of life under the sea—"down there." They have literature, and enjoy it down there, as Mr. Melville, one of the Bunting circle, learns, in answer to his inquiries.

A picture of a mermaid swinging in a hammock of woven seaweed, with what bishops call a "latter-day" novel in one hand and a sixteen candle-power phosphorescent fish in the other, may jar upon ones preconceptions, but it is certainly far more in accordance with the picture of the abyss she suggested to him.

How came the mermaids by their books? Printer's ink was out of the question. The mermaids found books in sunken ships. Sea travellers threw their books overboard. Seaside readers' books are abandoned to the waves.

There is a particularly fine collection of English books, it seems, in the deep water of the English Channel; practically the whole of the Tauchnitz Library is here, thrown overboard at the last moment by conscientious or timid travellers returning from the Continent, and there was for a time a similar source of American reprints in the Mersey, but that has fallen off in recent years. And the Deep Sea Mission for Fishermen has now for some years been raining down tracts and giving a particularly elevated tone of thought to the extensive shallows of the North Sea.

Good Mrs. Bunting becomes reconciled to the notion of sheltering a being so unorthodox as the Sea Lady (who finally is named Miss Thalassia Waters). She sympathises with the lady's desire to become possessed of a human soul. How discerning it was of the Sea Lady to have chosen a "nice" respectable family such as the Buntings for her much-needed development in the spiritual world. Plans were made for concealing the tail with long skirts. While sitting on the sofa the Sea Lady, Miss Waters, might conceal it when strangers called by throwing an antimacassar over it. Strangers—there was the rub! And what if the thing got to the interviewer's ears! It did. Which event leads Mr. Wells off into a comical diegression about the talk between the "rising young journalist" and his editor, Mr. Banghurst. Says the editor in his boredom—who had already printed a paragraph, under the impression that the screed was a joke of the silly season:

"Let her be." He turned on the rising young journalist, and his massive face was unusually massive and his voice fine and full and fruity. "Do you think we're going to make our public believe anything simply because it's true? They know perfectly well what they are going to believe and what they aren't going to believe and they aren't going to believe anything about mermaids—you bet your hat. I don't care if the whole confounded beach was littered with mermaids,—Not the Whole Confounded Beach! We've got our reputation to keep up? . . . . Look here"—you dont learn jornalism as I hoped you'd do. It was you that brought in all that stuff about a discovery in chemistry,—"

"It's true."

"Ugh!"

"I had it from a Fellow of the Royal Society."

"I don't care if you had it from—Anybody. S[illegible] that the public wont believe aren't Facts. Being only makes 'em worse. They buy our pape[illegible] swallow it, and it's got to go down easy. Wh[illegible] printed you that note and headline I thought [illegible] was up to a lark. I thought you was on[illegible] mixed bathing scandal or something of that [illegible] with juice in it. The sort of thing t[illegible] understand."

The practised story reader may have gue[illegible] Chatteris falls in love with the Sea Lady. [illegible] He is the hero of the story. The Sea Lady [illegible] seen him somewhere in the Pacific. Being [illegible] maid she came swimming all the way to the E[illegible] coast in search of him. Chatteris's preference fo[illegible] Sea Lady leads to a chaotic scene in the Buntin[illegible] family—Mrs Bunting bursting out with the remark that "she'd requited us ill for taking her up when nobody but a fisherman would have looked at her". The Sea Lady turned out of the Bunting house, goes, in "her bath chair to a hotel, where, she has deep, interesting conversation with Melville, Chatteris's friend. The story now becomes in great part mystic, philosophic with of course, interludes of Welshian fun and humour. The Sea Lady is the embodiment of Chatteris's temperament, the temperament of a man for ever yearning after some bliss and beauty that ever eludes him in the matter-of-fact world.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

TROOPS AND PEOPLE IN CONFLICT.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, AUGUST, 19.

There were twenty-seven casualties during the military enforcement of the closing of unauthorised schools in Finisterre.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The execution of the expulsion decrees in France has been completed.

THE BOER GENERALS.

OVATIONS AT ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Boer Generals have received ovations at Rotterdam and the Hague. In replying to a Deputation which waited on them, General Botha said "We have not come to hold estivities. We are the deputies of a ruined nation". The Generals intimated that they would probably publish an account of the war.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Though the reception of the Boer Generals at Rotterdam and the Hague was cordial, the crowds were unexpectedly small and showed little enthusiasm in contrast to the exuberance of the greeting accorded to them in England.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

A VISIT TO THE "EMPIRE."

LONDON. AUGUST 19.

The Shah received Mr. Balfour, Members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and other distinguished personages, at Marlborough House to-day. There has been a constant stream of callers.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

A deputation of the Directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company has presented to the Shah an address, enclosed in a silver casket in acknowledgment of his protection of their lines.

The Shah, accompanied by the Prince of Wales went to the "Empire" in the evening.

THE BULLER CONTROVERSY.

MORE TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED.

BULLER AND LORD ROBERTS.

DONDON, AUG. 20.

At General Buller's request, the War Office has published further telegrams exchanged between himself and Lord Roberts after the Spionkop disaster, showing that despite that reverse, General Buller had recovered somewhat from the despondency following Colenso. He opposed Lord Roberts's suggestion that unless he were fairly confident of success he should remain on the Tugela until Lord Roberts had created a diversion in the Orange Free State. General Buller did not believe that General White was as confident as he affected to be. The newspapers consider that there is nothing to modify in the previous opinions they have expressed.

DEPARTURE OF THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

The Hongkong troops have sailed via the United states.

THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton has sailed via Canada.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

STATUE UNVEILED BY THE KAISER.

GIVING FILIAL TRIBUTE.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A statue to the Empress Frederick has been unveiled at Homburg by the Kaiser, who paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the Empress, and to the profound impressions experienced in her youth, which had been made manifest in her second homan Germany.

THE ST. LEGER.

The newspapers of the 13th and 14th announced on the authority of the trainer that Ard Patrick would not run in the St. Leger owing to lameness. To-day's accounts say that the colt is improving, and that there is a possibility of his running.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The Viceroy returns to Delhi on the completion of his autumn tour about the 6th December, where he stays a short time before returning to Calcutta.

MURDER BY A POLICEMAN.

A native police constable, who was charged with the murder of his mistress, was sentenced to death yesterday by Mr. Justice Henderson.

THE SHAN OUTBREAK IN SIAM.

DACOITS DRIVEN OFF.

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

Intelligence has reached Rangoon that telegraphic communication has been established with Northern Siam, and that the disturbances there are quietening down.

Lakon and Muang Pray have been occupied by Siamese troops and police, who have driven the dacoits off.

No Europeans were molested by the marauding bands, nor was any European property damaged.

REUTER's news that a band of Shans had taken the Siamese town of Muang Pre is, says the "Straits Times" somewhat belated, two of the Siamese papers having given partial versions of the affair in their issues of the 28th July. According to one account, the Governor escaped but the Assistant Governor was carried off captive. The dacoits would then seem to have cut the telegraph wires, as no telegram could be got through to Bangkok.

On the same day (28th) the U. S. minister at Bangkok received intelligence from Mr. Kellogg, a well-known trader, that Lakon Lampang, another considerable town, was also threatened. The "Bangkok Times" has it that the raiders are wandering parties of Shan traders.

Muang Pre or Phre is a considerable town on the Me Nam Yom river, and is about 150 miles South-East of the Burma frontier, and about 500 miles North of Bangkok. As to the despatch of 2,000 troops it will probably be some time before they can reach the disturbed district owing to the low water in the river, and the natural difficulties presented by the country.

WELCOME NEWS.

PROBABLE RAIN IN GUZARAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The welcome announcement is made by the Meteorological Department that rain may possibly commence falling in Guzarat to-morrow, the monsoon having strengthened on the West Coast, and a cyclonic storm from the Bay of Bengal is traversing the Peninsular of India.

RETURN TO SIMLA OF VICEROY AND LADY CURZON.

H. E the Viceroy, Lady Curzon and party arrived at Simla to-day, all well.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The whole of the thirty-seven doctors, who are coming out to India in connection with the Punjab plague inoculation scheme, are to leave England before the end of the current month. They are to be inoculated themselves in Bombay on arrival, and are to be detained a few days for instruction at the Bombay Plague Research Laboratory. They will thus be fully protected against the plague, and prepared for their duties on their arrival in the Punjab, and will be able to commence work at once.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MADRAS RAILWAY ENGINEER.

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

At the High Court to-day, the Madras Railway Company, through their solicitors, applied for an order to direct the trial of Mr. Baber, engineer of the Ashikal-Mangalore Extension, who is charged with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust, to take place in Madras instead of Mangalore, where the offence was committed. The High Court transferred the case to the file of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ROWING AT MADRAS.

VICTORY OF CALCUTTA MEN.

The hot weather regatta of the Madras Boat Club was held on the Adyar River yesterday. Calcutta won all the three events against Madras.

In the Four Oars three-quarter mile, Calcutta won by two lengths in 4 minutes 50 seconds. Madras led for the first quarter of a mile, when Calcutta spurted and kept ahead with a long powerful stroke.

In the Coxwainless Pair Oar, three-quarter mile, the Madras pair were very erratic and ran into the bank, the Calcutta men, Graham and Hoare, winning easily.

In the Single Sculls over the same course, the Calcutta man, Prior, lead all through. Wilson made a grand effort, but was beaten by one length.

The afternoon was fine, and there was a large and fashionable attendance. The band of the 16th Madras Infantry was present.

Mrs. Gilchrist presented the prizes, after the Honourable Mr. Yorke had said a few words.

The Calcutta men received a great ovation, and at night were entertained to dinner by the Madras Boat Club in the Adyar Club.

Mr. Turnbull in the absence of the president, Lord Ampthill, presided, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF A SILVER BAR.

POONA, AUGUST 20.

Talakchand Hirachand, who was arrested by the police for fradulently taking away a silver bar parcel from the post office, signing as one of the agents of one Tarachand Hiracband, cloth merchant, in whose name the parcel was sent, was tried before a bench of honorary magistrates, who found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL SCOTS ANNUAL SPORTS.

The Royal Scots held their annual athletic and tactical sports this afternoon at Wanowrie which was fairly attended. The weather was threatening, but it did not rain. There were nineteen events on the card, many of them being preliminaries.

The Bugling Competition was won by Lance Corporal West.

Putting the Shot and Tug-of-War were very interesting, for the former about a dozen entered. A sixteen-pound shot was used. Drummer Walsh put it at a distance of forty feet. Four teams entered for the tug-of-war, G pulled A team in the heavy weight, and E pulled C team in the light weight competition. D and G Companies remained for the finals.

The Balaclava Melee caused a good deal of amusement. D Company beat A Company, and C Company beat G Company. The finals will be fought out to-morrow.

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

TO REPORT ON NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A Military Committee assembles shortly to report upon the new carriages on the Bombay-Baroda Railway.

TRANSPORT PENTAKOTA.

The Transport Pentakota leaves Madras next Saturday for Calcutta and Hongkong.

GREAT FIRE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

Early yesterday morning a disastrous outbreak of fire occurred at Tounghoo, resulting in the complete destruction of several place of business.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has now been decided that regimental funds may be banked without restriction with any private bank under European management, provided the latter deposits with the Controller of the Command concerned, Government Promissory notes to the extent of the balance held.

Major-General Fukushima of the Japanese army is about to visit India, where he makes an extended tour.

Mr. Miller, Secretary-elect to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, has arrived and takes over charge from Mr. Hardy at the end of the current week.

The reliefs of British Cavalry and of the Sappers and Miners have already been published, and there is every reason to hope that the remaining relief programmes will be made public within the next fortnight or at most three weeks.

ROWING AT POONA.

THE FINALS—WELL CONTESTED—CLOSE FINISHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, AUG. 20

The finals in several of the events, which were contested yesterday, were finished this afternoon at Rosherville. The races were well fought out and provided excellent sport. Many of the finishes were very close.

Colonel Onslow and the officers of the Sappers and Miners were "At Home". The band of the 7th Bombay Pioneers was in attendance.

The first event was the Ladies' Sculls, which resulted in a close contest. The three kept well together. Miss Price won with a wonderful spurt by a quarter length from Mrs. Phelips.

The Engineers went out favourites for the Scratch Fours. This race was very close, the boats going at a level for most part, but the 9gi Engineers managed to snatch the victory from the Mounted Infantry by one length.

The final of Skiffs was next rowed. Captain Ross, who had already taken part in several races on previous day very nearly did for himself at the start, and again when near the post, catching crab each time. However, in spite of this mishap, he managed to pull through, and won a close race.

Mrs. Collins and Captain Dorgan practically had a walk over in Mixed Sculls.

The best race of the day, and which caused much excitement, was the Scratch Eighth, between East Kirkee and Poona Boats. Kirkee secured the lead at the start, but a good spurt by the Poona stroke near the club grounds gradually recovered the lost ground, and ended in a win for Poona.

The Canoe Race was won easily by Captain Ross. Mrs. Onslow distributed the prizes. The following are the results :—

LADIES SCULLS.—Quarter mile.—Miss Price, Mrs. Phelips, Miss Henderson. Won by a quarter length.—Time 2 minutes, 17 seconds.

SCRATCH FOURS.—Half mile.—Mounted Infantry vs. Royal Engineers. The former composed of Sargeant Parker, Captain Rowlandson (stroke), Mr. Know (cox), Mrs. Rowlandsoo. Royal Engineers: Mr. Corry, Captain Ogilvie, Mr. Arbuthnot (stroke), Mr. Garwood (Cox), Miss Hume. Won by the Royal Engineers by a length.—Time 3 minutes, 22 1-2 seconds.

MIXED SCULLS.—Quarter mile.—Mrs. Collins, Captain Dorgan (cox), Miss Bearden V; Miss Price, Captain Ross (cox), Mrs. Fooks. Won by Mrs. Collins as they liked.

SCRATCH EIGHTH.—Half mile.—Kirkee vs. Poona. The former were composed of Mr. Maxwell, Col. Fooks, Messrs. Majoribanks, Corry, Tillard, Davis, Arbuthnot, Garwood, (stroke); Mrs. Fooks, (cox). Poona consisted of Mr. Knox, Captain Rowlandson, Captain Rollins, Messrs. Hampdon, Todd, Ogilvie, Baldwin, (stroke); Dorgan, (cox); Miss Bearden. Won by Poona by a foot.—Time 2 minutes, 55 seconds.

SKIFFS.—Quarter mile.—Captain Ross vs. Mr. Fulton. The former won by a quarter of a length.

CANOE RACE.—Captain Ross, Mr. Know, Mr. Corry, and Mr. Lovell. Captain Ross soon got in front of the others and won by two lengths from Know.—Time 2 minuter, 26 seconds.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan :—

TENT PEGGING FOR HORSES.

Aga Rooke Shah	1
Mr Crum, Mr Hill	tie ... 2

JENT-PEGGING FOR PONIES.

Aga Rooke Shah	1
Mr Moore	2

TUMPING FOR HORSES AND PONIES.

Mr Moore	1
Mr McCausland	2

BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

Competitors to drop three polo balls into buckets placed twenty yards apart at full gallop.

Mr Hill	1
Aga Rooke Shah, Mr Fischer	tie ... 2

EXAMINATION STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride given course to where ladies are seated at tables; give them examination papers, which ladies answer, and return with answers. First past post with correct answer wins.

Mr Campbell	1
Mr Wilkinson	2
Mr Hughes	3

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For Arab and C. B. Ponies, 14-1 and under.

Mr Maydwell	1
Mr Vaughan	2

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

OUR Belgaum correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Like the rest of India we are experiencing a prolonged and unusual drought, having had hardly any rain worth mentioning during the last three or four weeks in striking contrast to last year when we had to wait till late in August for our "break". However there was distant thunder yesterday, and clouds are gathering daily to westward, so it is anticipated that the erratic and much-needed moonsoon will soon re-assert itself.

On the 8th instant, there was a successful subscription dance at the club, and though the absence of the greater part of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (summoned to Mysore to assist at the installation ceremony) reduced the numbers somewhat, there were fortunately enough dancers to keep things going, and Coronation Day was ushered in to the sound of festive music.

Another dance will, it is rumoured, take place next week, the local representatives of the Indian Civil Service being the hosts on this occasion. An enjoyable evening is confidently anticipated.

Nor have other amusements been wanting. On the 9th, the officers of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and of the 15th Madras Infantry were "At Home", and a goodly field assembled for a sporting paperchase, followed by a brief but most enjoyable afternoon dance in the Officers Mess of the former regiment.

Then on the 14th we had another paperchase when the officers of the 35th Battery R. F. A., were at home. There were several lady riders of whom the first in was Miss Armitage, who finished a very good third among the whole field. Three or four "spills" occurred, but in each case the parting between rider and horse was of the briefest duration.

The Badminton Tournament announced last month was won by Miss Peel and Mr. Lushington, whose skill and steadiness carried them through victoriously in spite of their heavy handicap. It has been followed by a ladies' tournament which is still in progress, and keen interest is centred in the final rounds which are to be played this week.

I have kept to the last an account of the successful amateur theatricals which brought the whole station together on the night of the 16th instant in the Regimental Theatre. The interest which always attaches to such enterprises was enhanced by the fact that the piece put on the boards—entitled "What's in a Name"—came from the pen of one of our local ladies, Miss E. Pogson. The enthusiastic reception which it met with from all parts of a crowded house, including a large proportion of British soldiers, than whom few more astute and candid critics can be found, testified unmistakably to Miss Pogson's success. The acting was of a high order, and though the burden of all was not equal, it would be invidious to particularize. The graceful dancing of Mrs. Percival, and the tastefully rendered songs of Messrs. Hodgins and Ogle are deserving of special mention. To Mr. Ommaney in addition to his clever portrayal of "the Count", fell the burden of stage-managing, and most successfully and thoroughly were his double duties performed. Mrs. Brooking at the piano rendered invaluable assistance. The following are the names of the performers to whom we are all so much indebted for an enjoyable evening. Mrs. Clarke, Miss Pogson, Mrs. Percival, Miss Lawrence, Miss Armitage, Messrs. Ogle, Hodgins, Ommaney, Sinclair, and Breitbanpt.

After the theatre the officers of the 1st Madras Pioneers were "At Home" in their hospitable mess where to the strains of their band a recherche supper was discussed, and "good nights" were not exchanged till it was almost time to say "good morning".

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

EULOGY OF KITCHENER AND MILNER.

LONDON, August 2nd.—Yesterday Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener were the recipients of the Freedom of the Grocers' Company, one of the livery companies of London. At the dinner celebrating the occasion, Mr. Chamberlain made a strong, imperialistic speech. He eulogised Lord Kitchener's patience and tenacity of purpose, his infinite resource, and his chivalrous spirit in the hour of triumph, which had won the hearts of the Boers. He alluded to Lord Milner as a great administrator, specially qualified to complete Lord Roberts's and Lord Kitchener's work, and to lay the foundations of freedom in South Africa. If, continued Mr. Chamberlain, he himself were permitted to share in the Grocers' Company's recognition of Lord Kitchener's and Lord Milner's services, it was because he was in a degree and measure associated with them in the greatest task that could fall to a modern statesman. They had co-operated in endeavouring to attain that crowning aspiration of giving us for all time a united Empire. The defence of British interests and the reorganisation of our newly-acquired territories were tasks inseparably linked with that greater scheme of making the Empire more than a geographical expression—of making it a living entity, each part contributing to the success and security of the whole.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE AND WAR,

said Mr. Chamberlain, had drawn us closer together. The Empire's quickened sense of common interests and common danger had produced a new and fruitful conception of our Imperial destiny. Ideas of kinship and mutual obligation had been substituted for mere pride of possession or a huckstering calculation about profit and loss. The lesson of the war to the world was that our strength lay in unity. It behoved us to maintain and strengthen the friendships which in war we had learned to value. Any impulse of sacrifice and devotion which had cemented our union in blood and tears must not be allowed to weaken. We must cultivate this sense of mutual obligation and responsibility. Referring to

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Chamberlain declared that its educational influence was almost as important as its substantial results. The Premiers were, he said, animated in an equal degree with ourselves in their patriotic desire to strengthen the links of the Empire. There were, proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, only two avenues to their common goal. It might be reached through Imperial defence, or through Imperial trade. He was aware that that ideal could not be attained forthwith, or at a single step. He was inclined to think that we in Great Britain were more advanced in these respects than public opinion in the colonies, but it would not be wise to force the pace or to ask the colonies to do more than their good will might suggest. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said, if

THE FLEETS OF THE MOTHERLAND

for the protection of the Empire's markets, strengthened and maintained, did not yield immediately an altogether corresponding return, he would not be in the slightest degree discouraged. Our children were invited to partnership in the Empire. As a great nationhood they would not be backward in sharing even to a greater degree the obligations which the Empire entailed. He believed the Conference would lead to considerable results and mark a considerable advance. And if so, they might be content at present to anticipate the future without misgiving.

Lord Kitchener delivered a short speech, the most characteristic feature of which was its modesty.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, in giving the toast of "The Visitors," referred to Sir Edmund Barton as "an Empire builder."

Sir Edmund Barton remarked upon the national difficulties attending a conference representing countries whose interests were so diverse. British institutions, he continued, had been successful because they had proceeded mainly by evolution. The present Colonial Conference had gone some distance beyond the Conference of 1897. What had been done on paper was much, but what could not be recorded was its effects in quickening the pulse of the various parts of the Empire and the encouragement it had given to endeavour. The desire for cohesion grew ever stronger in proportion to the closeness of their communication. The Empire was one in sympathy, and better still, in endeavour. The steps they had advanced beyond those of preceding conferences presaged still more united action. They must, however, be content to take such steps toward cohesion as were approved by the autonomous parts of the Empire. The Kingdom was not fainting under its burden; indeed, the Empire was only beginning to feel its feet.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

H. M. S. MAGDALA vs. BOMBAY ROVERS.

On the Cooperage last evening in the Bombay Football League, a game was played between the team of H. M. S. Magdala and the Rovers. In the first half the Rovers had most of the game and scored once by means of a cross shot from the right wing, the Magdala custodian falling down in his goal.

In the second half the Magdala played up much better, their forwards being very fast. However, ten minutes after the resumption of play the Rovers broke through again, and scored by a capital shot almost level with the goal. The Magdala then got down and for a time pressed hotly, several good shots being brought to nothing by Piper's goal keeping. Towards the end of the game the Rovers scored for the third time from a melee in the goal mouth. The result was :—

Bombay Rovers	3 goals
H. M. S. Magdala	nil

The following is the League Table up to date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Royal Artillery	11	9	0	2	20
Oxford L I	9	8	0	1	17
Bombay Rovers	11	5	3	3	13
Bombay Gymkhana	10	3	4	3	9
Telegraph Club	9	2	5	2	6
B V A	9	2	7	0	4
H M S Magdala	12	1	10	1	3

A DECISION UPHELD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard at the High Court on Thursday four appeals from decisions given by Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, and dismissed them all, upholding the judgment of the magistrate in all the cases.

In one of these cases, Abdul Karim Monavarkhan, "alias" Shankar, was convicted of abetment of the offence of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour. He cheated and induced one Natha Ludha to deliver to him Rs. 2,500, on the pretence of doubling currency notes for that amount. Another appeal that was dismissed was that of Khuma Shellajee, an accomplice of the above named accused, who was convicted of cheating, and thereby inducing the delivery of property, and was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The third appeal that was dismissed was that of Nawaz Shamsoor, who was convicted by the same magistrate and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Another appeal was that of Mansing Bhoopsing, who was convicted of theft and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment. On the 15th July last, accused was sentenced by Mr. Kursondas on a charge of theft of some umbrellas and a coat, and while he was detained in the cell after sentence was passed on him, he met the complainant who happened to be brought there on a charge of theft. He belonged to the Hamal community, the same to which belonged the man at whose instance the accused had been convicted and punished. In order to take revenge upon any person who belonged to the Hamal caste, the accused, while in the cell, took out the complainant's ring from his ear and swallowed it. At the House of Correction, a purgative was given to the accused and the complainant's ring was recovered. The magistrate convicted the accused on his own plea of guilty.

COLLISION AT HARNAI.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE JUDGMENT.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, the Marine Court consisting of Mr. D.B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate (president), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, marine surveyor, and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Company's Dock, gave their decision of the inquiry into the circumstances which led to the collision between Messrs. Shepherd and Company's s. s. Rajapoori and the pattimar Shamsheri at Harnai on the 3rd May 1902. The Court appointed Captain W. W. Pain, Master of the s. s. Knight Bachelor, to act as an assessor with Captain Durant of the s. s. Knight Commander. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Smeetham, of Messrs Smeatham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, appeared for Messrs. Shepherd and Company, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the tindal, and the owner of the pattimar Shamsheri. The President in delivering the judgment said :—This Court is of opinion that no charges need be framed against any of the officers of the s.s. Rajapuri. All the evidence in the case is of an extremely unsatisfactory character, and on every material point there is a direct conflict. As to the place of accident there is conflict, but this Court is of opinion that it is impossible to say that there is any fixed or usual anchorage for Shepherd's steamers. Then again it is impossible to say whether the machwa was anchored at a place not usually used by machwas for anchorage. On the whole, the Court is of opinion that she was not. The Captain's statement that the order "full speed astern" was not properly carried out owing to some defect in the engines appears to be quite without foundation, and it is a little difficult to see why he should have made it. As to whether it was a foggy morning or not it is impossible to say. The main question of course is whether or not the machwa carried a light at the time of the collision. Upon this point the Court feels it impossible to come to a decision. This Court is invited to say whether it was more probable that the machwa did not carry a light or that there was not a proper look-out on the Rajapuri. This Court considers that it is no part of its duty to deal with probabilities but only with facts, and that there are no material facts proven on the evidence. This Court does not consider the evidence of the Bunder Karkoon of a satisfactory character. Lastly this Court is very strongly of opinion that there ought to be some sort of log book kept on the steamers, and that there ought to be some sort of record in the engine room. This Court thinks that without such log book and record it is practically impossible to arrive at the truth of such occurrances as the one under investigation. A previous Marine Court has made a similar recommendation, and this Court desires to express a very strong opinion on the point.

COLLISION AT KIUKIANG.

BRITISH GUNBOATS DAMAGED.

THE N.-C. "Daily News" says:—We have received the following details of an accident in which several British men-of-war and a local merchant vessel were concerned. On Tuesday last, the 22nd July, the I.-C. str. Suiwo arrived at Kiukiang from Hankow, at about 8 a.m., moored, and began discharging cargo. At 11 a.m., the British cruiser Pique, the sloops Mutine and Rosario, and the gunboat Britomart, arrived on their way to Hankow, and anchored in single file in the order of their names as above. Shortly after noon, the Suiwo, having finished discharging, proceeded to turn preparatory to leaving for Shanghai, there being plenty of room between the war vessels and the shore. Unfortunately a very strong current was running at the time, and the Suiwo, caught by the 'chow chow water' refused to answer her helm. She drifted on to the "Pique" first fortunately missing the ram, and scraped the cruiser from bow to midships, carrying away davits and other gear, then crashed into the bowsprit of the "Mutine," cutting clean through it. In spite of a severe bruise on the leg received from the broken davits of the "Pique" Captain Lambie stuck to his post, and the "Suiwo" at last coming under control, he steered her clear off the other two men-of-war and came to anchor. We understand Captain Lambie went aboard the "Pique" to see Captain Reynolds about the accident, and was complimented upon the skilful manner in which he had handled his ship under the circumstances, the officers of the cruiser saying that but for his clever seamanship the matter would probably have been much more serious than it was. When the crew of the "Pique" saw a collision was inevitable they were very smart in getting inboard much of the projecting gear, and so minimising the effect of the impact. The "Suiwo" sustained no damage beyond the port rails being carried away.

THE DELHI DURBAR AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAGETTE".

SIR,—While the old capital of India will be presenting a grand and imposing pageant unequalled as regards spectacular effect in the annals of India, Guzarat and Kathiawar will present a scene of a different character: of corpses lying scattered about fields, river banks, and railway-lines. What a singular commentary such a scene would be on the Delhi Durbar. On reading the graphic description of the luxuries that are in store for the guests of the Government at the Durbar, one can not help reflecting on the Tantalus-like fate of the Indian ryots, who from the ruinous prices of agricultural produce are fated to starve in the sight of plenty. The notabilities of the three presidencies, who have been invited as the special guests of Government, are men who never knew the want of a meal, and they are to be feasted and feted at Delhi at the expense of the starving Indian ryots. This is the worst form of pauperism; it is the rich submitting to be fed at the expense of the poorest of the poor. There will soon be in Guzarat and Kathiawar tens of thousands of men unable to supply themselves with the commonest wants and necessaries of daily life. And yet the wasteful extravagance of the Mogul emperors is to be imitated and even outstripped at Delhi. Who could have imagined that the present head of the British Government in India, a broad-minded and sympathetic statesman, who has invariably lectured the feudatory princes of India on the necessity of curtailing their expenditure after worthless shows and tamashas, would himself be guilty of reckless expenditure on a meaningless pageant? It is said to be expected that the Delhi Durbar will increase the loyalty of the people of India towards the throne. The people of India evinced their loyalty in the most unmistakable manner on the death of the late revered Queen Victoria, and on other occasions, and it is impossible to see how the Delhi Durbar can in any way enhance it. To deprive the poor cultivators of a part at least of the profit of their labours so that at their expense a few hundred wealthy and prosperous men might enjoy a "Happy Christmas" at Delhi, is certainly not the best method of making India loyal to the British throne. In considering the advantages real and imaginary of the Delhi Durbar, it is impossible to forego the higher questions of justice. The thoughtful sections of the native and European communities feel themselves entitled to offer his Excellency Lord Curzon, their most respectful remonstrance against the lavish expenditure on the Delhi Durbar at a time of impending scarcity in Guzarat and Kathiawar, and to entreat the Viceroy not to waste on a hollow pageant heaps of money, every rupee of which in times of famine possesses the potentiality to save a human life. The commencement of the auspicious reign of the King-Emperor should be graced in India by clemency towards the starving millions rather than by an imposing but worthless spectacle which will be forgotten as soon as it is over, and will serve perhaps no other purpose than the transient gratification of personal vanity. It cannot be necessary to remind his Excellency Lord Curzon, than whom India never had a more sympathetic ruler, that within a few months every spare rupee in India will be wanted to fill empty stomachs and cover naked backs in Guzarat and Kathiawar. Of the famine-stricken people of India, indeed, it may be said, in those words in which an Eastern writer asserts that the chronicle of the whole human race is found—"They are born; they are wretched; they die". The condition of such a country should be carefully considered by those who advocate the spending of lakhs of rupees on a mere pageant for the gaping crowd, a mere spectacle for the shouting multitude, who love the fanfare of trumpets, the roar of cannon, the waving of banners, and the imposing splendour of a great procession. His Excellency Lord Curzon knows the condition of the country better than any man alive; and it may be expected that his Excellency would bear in mind that there is a widespread feeling extending into every part of the country that upon him and him alone, will rest the responsibility of the manner in which lakhs of rupees have been literally wasted at Delhi. As the people of India have often heard from his Excellency strong expressions of sympathy with the half-starved Indian agriculturists, Lord Curzon should on the present occasion give practical proof of the existence of that sympathy with the hard labouring population, by minimizing if not altogether stopping the wasteful extravagance at Delhi, and by organizing relief-work in Guzarat and Kathiawar, before the agriculturists are reduced to that state when they can only receive the benefits of state-aid in the abject condition of pauperism.—Yours &c.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

August 20.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

RAS MAKONNEN IN PARDS.

QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SPAIN.

THE "PRIX D'HONNEUR."

PARIS, JULY 31.

THE Lazarists, whom Ras Makonnen visited at their central convent in the Rue de Sevres, have twelve establishments in Harrar and one at Alitiena. They date from the early years of the 17th century, when St. Vincent de Paul founded the Order for missionary work, and lived among the young men that he educated to evangelise the barbarous and savage parts of the world, chiefly in Africa. The first central house, in the Faubourg St. Denis, is now a house of detention for female prisoners, but is soon to be pulled down. The actual central house in the Rue de Sevres has not any characteristic feature viewed from the street, but the facade hides a wide cloister, at the end of which a chapel stands. Just now this house contains over 200 novices who entered at ages ranging from seventeen to nineteen and leave at the end of six years' residence to go on missions. They were all drawn out in the cloister when, two minutes after the time appointed for his visit, the carriage of the Ras entered it. The Superior, Father Fiat, received him, and had on his staff Monsignor Crouzet, former Vicar Apostolical to Abyssinia, and Monsignor Coulbaux, Superior of the Mission to Abyssinia, and three old Lazarist fathers, bowed with age, who had spent the best years of their lives in Ethiopian missions. With them were Monsignor Lesne, Apostolical Delegate to Persia, Monsignor Charmetant, whose voice rang through Europe six years ago in trying to awaken its conscience against the Sultan, whose hands then were red with Armenian blood. The Ras was able to converse with the higher members of the community and with several novices in his own language. He showed deep reverence for the statue of Vincent de Paul and relics of him preserved in the chapel, inquired into the nature of the studies, and impressed on professors and superiors the necessity of giving the novices a training that would enable them to act not only as evangelists, but as pioneers of civilization. Abyssinia wants vine-dressers, agriculturists, and gardeners. A Lazarist father says that the Ras Makonnen is of one mind with the Empress Taitou in disliking steam factories as a means of progress. He and she see that, like Janus, the steam plant has a double face. One favours peace, the other social and every other kind of war. One makes for misery, violence, savagery, the other for wealth and mechanical inventions. Taitou has a lady reader versed in English, and who read to her some years ago Disraeli's novels. They gave her a very bad opinion of England, and confirmed her in her prejudice against Europeanising Abyssinia. Ras Makonnen, without going so far, thinks that the drawbacks of modern industrialism outweigh the advantages, but that great statesmanship will be required to keep Abyssinia strong and able to resist attacks from Europeans without it.

After fifteen years, Queen Christina of Spain is again visiting Paris. The Duke of Palamono, a nonagenarian ex-Chamberlain of the late King Francisco d'Assisi, ordered rooms some days ago at Meurice's Hotel. They are the first floor front suite, and look out on the Tuileries Garden. The Queen occupied them on the five previous occasions on which she halted in Paris. She first alighted there before her engagement, when, with her mother, she was going to Arcachon to meet the Duc and Duchesse Decazes and King Alphonso. The former played the part of match-maker, and the King married simply "to discourage anarchists who might wish to assassinate him." The idea, put into his head by the Duc Decazes, was that with legitimate offspring round him his personal safety would be greater. To shoot him would be like shooting the policeman. He listened to the argument and agreed to a loveless marriage, which in this respect entirely differed from his romantic marriage with the Princess Mercedes de Montpensier. The Duchesse Decazes, an Austrian, "talked round" different influential Spaniards who objected to the Archduchess Christina on the grounds of her being so distantly related to the Emperor of Austria, and having very little money. The betrothal took place in the Chalet at Arcachon, where the Archduchess Elizabeth and her daughter stayed. It was contiguous to one taken for ten days for King Alphonso. The marriage turned out as well as could be expected, if not better. Christina has not political genius or the qualities that win popularity. But she has middle-class virtues and conduct, and a sense of decorum. She shines as a good mother, and her maternal watchfulness over the King prevented him from sinking into an early grave. She looked to the Jesuits chiefly for support, and preferred patience in maturing the policy they prompted.

No Sovereign could be less the tyrant than Christina when Regent. She stood too much on the reserve to be at any time obliged to recoil. Her policy was to keep the Spaniards at a distance without making them feel it. She and her three children lived in Madrid and San Sebastian without participating in the life of either. Alphonso, since his coming of age, has flown from under the maternal wing. He refuses this summer to stay at the villa of Miramar, looking down on the Bay of San Sebastian, where in boyhood he passed so many seasons. He now reigns, and if he does not exactly wish to govern, takes literally his somewhat empty title of head of the army and navy, and seems as impatient to rush into a blaze of publicity as did the Emperor William when he came to the throne. At any rate, he wants to have his own way, and to be a man and not in leading-strings. He nurses anger at the loss of Cuba and the Philippines, and a personage familiar with the Court of Madrid tells me that he feels on that account ashamed of the conduct of affairs during his minority. Not long ago the ex-Regent arranged with his knowledge for him to attend a Basque charity fete. At the last moment he decided to visit a man-of-war that stood out in the bay. He is to make a tour in the Northern Provinces in his mother's absence. Queen Christina will stay from this evening to Saturday evening at Meurice's, which will give her time to see Queen Isabella and the attorney charged to settle all affairs connected with the late Don Francisco's will. She has a considerable suite, and is accompanied by her second daughter. The Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Madrid travels in her suite. M. Delcasse, of course, will call on her, but M. Loubet, being at Rambouillet, will be spared paying her a visit of etiquette.

The names of the three "prix d'honneur"—a position in the scholastic world having some sort of analogy to the Senior Wrangler and the Prizemen of English Universities, were published on Tuesday morning. The boxes containing the report of the examiners were opened before the heads of the lycees and the vice-rector of the Academie in the hall of the Sorbonne, and the results, which means so much to feverish competitors, were made known. For a month past these slaves of the examination system have shut themselves up with their themes in the halls of the Sorbonne, and there have discoursed learnedly of Seneca and Demosthenes, of the golden age of French history, of the national and international effects of the Napoleonic campaigns. It is a kind of sport in which one must be well-trained to stay to the finis. All prix d'honneur do not exhaust themselves with their struggles with the classics, with history or mathematics, and have no capital of energy to go on with, though there is a hard saying to the effect that they become valets de chambre or coachmen, but some rise to the greatest distinction in the State or in their writings for the public press. Edmond About, the novelist, was a prix d'honneur, so was M. Joseph Reinach, Augustin Filon "Uncle" Sarcey, Berthelot (the great chemist), Taine, the historian, and many others who have achieved fame in various directions. Years ago the prix d'honneur was held in much more public consideration than he is now. Under the July Monarchy, the premiers prix were invited to dine with Louis Phillippe, whose own sons, like those of any other citizen of France, went to the Lycee. Under the Empire, they had a dinner in their honour, followed by a reception given by the Minister of Public Instruction. The day when their honours were awarded them was a day of imposing ceremony, and the young laureates were greeted by the roll of drums of the National Guard. And they had privileges more enduring.

the University of Paris. Now the prizeman has to follow the drums and bugles down the street like any other conscript, though hitherto, of course, his service has been limited to one year. But even that vestige of privilege is to be taken from him. There does, however, remain one single favour the right of free inscription in the Faculties. The truth is the old order changeth, giving place to the new. It is likely there will be no premier prix in a few years—or, at least, the system will be entirely changed. M. Chaumie, following in the footsteps of M. Leygues is marching towards "commercial requirements" in education; and "commercial requirements, doubtless, have no relation to Horace, or Boileau, or Descartes, or any of the stock subjects of these concours generaux.

Down in the half forgotten days Dieppe warred with the British ports. Once when the pirate season was slack, the sea-going inhabitants, just to keep their hands in, sacked Southampton. The compliment was returned, later on, with interest, and English guns levelled the houses of old Dieppe. Things have changed very much since then, and now they fight no longer with the English; they fly the red ensign instead from the hotel fronts facing the sea. Dieppe, indeed, is "Anglicized" down to the least errand boy, who will give you directions in a language that is almost cockney. The sight of the white cliffs, too, speaks to us of Albion. It might be a quiet watering-place on our own East Coast, we think, as we stroll along the plage, until we come upon that elevated figure of the Christ crucified that stands out, as a pious landmark, at the foot of the jetty—sacred symbol of an ancient faith that will defy anti-clericalism and all the hosts of secularism so long as the green waves of the Channel wash the shingle of the shore of this quiet and delightful French town. Dieppe is full of brave memories of a corsair-like past; her quaint, old streets breathe of times when the shipping of the continent crowded its port; her fine old church tells of the piety of her merchant sons; her chateau frowning on the cliff-top, has its message of ancient royalty. Dieppe to-day, is given over to the English; her only complaint is that it does not get enough of them. It was a great grief to the courteous and charming townspeople when Lord Salisbury elected to spend his vacations elsewhere. For twenty years, or more, he occupied each season a villa at Puys, and the inhabitants are full of grateful memories of the Cecil family. Puys, ah! the name to-day, has an added significance. It was here that Alexandre Dumas died in 1870. Dieppe knew the great novelist in his holiday mood for a quarter-of-a-century, and at this moment his villa has as its tenant his daughter-in-law, Mme. Colette Dumas. Three weeks ago, Viliers Cotterets celebrated his anniversary—he was born on July 24, 1802—and you may suppose that Dieppe was not going to be behind hand in honouring the man whom she regards likewise as her son. She chose a very pretty and delicate way of paying homage to the crestor of "Monts Cristo," of "The Three Musketeers,' and those romances of our youth. It was by a special performance in the handsome little theatre of the Casino—that wonderful institution that so happily beguiles the hours of all visitors to Dieppe—of "Antony," a play interesting for many reasons, which seems so quaint and old-world nowadays. It was a most perfect revival: the costumes were in the picturesque fashion of a France of seventy years ago, and the acting was after the best traditions of the Comedia Francaise, by whom, indeed, the local company had been reinforced. "Antony" does not hold us to-day; its sentiments are out of date; its characters speak in other tongues; we realise how great the gap is; and yet we were glad to be there to hear the lines of the master spoken with passion and emphasized with the intellect that belongs to the French art of the theatre. And the crowning of the bust of the great man at the end of the play was, once again, typical of a nation which honours its celebrated children after other methods than the Anglo-Saxon one of a dinner.

M. Benjamin Constant's successor in the chair of the Academy of the Fine Arts is M. Ferdinand Humbert, who is a well known artist famous for his portraits, and who well deserves the honour. The new Academician is a man rather small of stature, nervous, and somewhat retiring by nature. Like the Pope, he devotes his leisure to the making of Latin verses—surely the only man in France who has a hobby of so highly intellectual a character. In the Salon his work is generally portraits, and one of his most famous is the picture of his own wife. He completed a remarkable series of frescoes in the Pantheon, but when he was selecting his subjects he had to submit many sketches because it was objected that his ideas were too religious in a country where Providence is not officially recognized. Constant and the new Immortal were great friends, and it is singular that the late painter more than once said to him, "You will succeed me when I die." A story, which has interested the art world very much, has been going the rounds. It recites that an authentic Corot was sold last week in the auction-rooms of the Rue Drouot for twenty francs. It was actually started at five francs, and was very nearly knocked down for that sum. Recently the "Lac de Garde," by Corot, changed hands in Paris for over £9,000. The picture just sold had somehow found itself in the midst of some cheap furniture, which had attracted a crowd of persons to whom Corot was as caviare. If the story is substantiated, the age of wonderful bargains is evidently not yet passed.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Much anxiety is felt in this province owing to the rain not being timely, and unless it falls heavily for some days and continuously for at least a month, the coming harvest will be most unsatisfactory, and great scarcity and distress must follow. In the districts also, the weekly reports on the state of the crops are less favourable, in some places the seed sown has not germinated owing to the absence of rain.

On the 9th inst. the Rajaram Theatre was a scene of general rejoicing. Messrs. Ferozshaw and Ibrahimjee, the managers of the Parsi Victoria Theatrical Company, Bombay, and other actors, were present. The members of the Company sang composition by Mr. Mirza Rahim Yar Beg, a resident of Nagpur, on the Coronation of the King-Emperor. The proceedings terminated with sincere and devout prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity and welfare of the gracious Sovereign.

A special service was held in All Saints Church, at Nagpur, by the Rev. C.W. Darling, M. A., Chaplain, assisted by the Revd. Dr. A. G. Fraser D. D., and the Revd. C. P. Anketell of the Church of England Mission. The volunteers of the N. V. R. and B. N.R mustered in force and marched to the Church. The service was well attended, every seat being occupied. The leading officers of all departments attended the service. After the service the Royal salute was fired from the Hill Fort.

Mr. Gopalrao Bati, the well-known resident of this town, gave a dinner at his garden house in Booti Lines, Sitabuldi, when nearly over three thousand poor people were fed in honour of the Coronation. The premises were decorated with flags and brilliantly illuminated at night

Since writing the above we have had two smart showers of rain at 4-30 p.m. and at 10 p.m., in all about an inch of rain has fallen. This though small in quantity, will remove a great deal of anxiety.

Prayers have been offered in the different churches for rain. Last night showers were accompanied with thunder and lightning. The cattle are suffering for want of fodder, but the water supply is said to be sufficient for the present.

Our correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—We have been having splendid rain since yesterday. A copious downpour fell from 5 to 7-30 p. m. and during the day frequent showers fell. The fall has been most welcome. A good fall in the beginning of September will avert all fears of scarcity. The weather to-day promises more rain. The skies are overcast, and frequent drizzles are noticed. We had a good shower this morning at 7 a. m.

The services for rain in the Roman Catholic Cathedral are being continued.

KATHIAWAR CHIEFS AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

The Kathiawar "Times" states that twelve chiefs of the Provinc have received invitations to attend the Delhi Durbar. While most of them are making preparations for the occasion, others have seen fit to decline the invitation with thanks owing to disinclination to further burden their States with debt, especially in view of another visitation of famine. The Rajkot paper expresses the hope that Government will publicly approve their attitude and hold out their example as one worthy to be followed by their brother chiefs in the present circumstances of Kathiawar.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE NAOROJI FAKIRJI SHROFF.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for Cawasji Camaji applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing. Counsel said that insolvent had amended the schedule; and that his client had to look into the amended items.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said it was not necessary to adjourn the matter so long.

Mr. Kapadia said that the opposing creditor was Mr. Ramchandra Achariya, Government pleader, at Thana, and it would be inconvenient for him to attend the Court next week.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's adjournment as applied for.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODERDAS.

Mr. Young appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Manker for an opposing creditor. By consent, the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order was discharged. On the application of Mr. Young, insolvent was granted four months' extension of the interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE ZALLA DANA.

Mr. Davar moved absolute the rule granted on the 6th instant, for the revocation of the adjudication order of the insolvent. Counsel said that the rule had been served on the petitioning creditor, and the Official Assignee. His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE MAHOMED ISSAK MEMON AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. P. Teleyarkhan, for an insolvent, asked for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, consented, and his Lordship granted the adjournment.

RE VAMANRAO GANPAT.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent was granted a fortnight's interim order, and was directed to satisfy the Official Assignee as to the books of account.

His Lordship, after enquiring of the Official Assignee, said that the insolvent had not seen that officer, as he was directed to do.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for Dadabhoy Sorabjee Divecha, a crediror, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent had been guilty of a fraudulent transfer of his share in a house to his brother some twelve days before the filing of the petition and that fact alone disentitled insolvent to the protection order.

His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE VIRCHAND UGARCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his order of discharge should not be set aside and why he should not be committed for contempt of court. His Lordship granted the rule, making it returnable in four weeks.

RE AARON IBRAHIM.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, creditors for Rs. 409 in respect of costs, applied, under section 27 of the Insolvency Act, for an order to make the insolvent pay a portion of his salary to the Official Assignee for the benefit of his creditors. Counsel said that the insolvent was earning a salary of Rs. 35, and the only other creditor in the schedule was one for Rs. 20 only.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, saying that it was premature.

His Lordship after examining the insolvent, ordered him to pay Rs. 10 every month from his salary to the Official Assignee until further order.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, and for leave to advertise in the newspapers in Europe, London, and New York, where the insolvent had branch firms. Counsel said that it was a heavy insolvency, and the insolvent had outstandings of over fifteen lakhs due to him in various parts of the world. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHETSY DEWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition. Counsel said that his client had settled with his creditors. The rule was granted, being made returnable in a fortnight.

RE SHAMJEE DEWCURN.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent applied for an interim order.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor opposed the application, saying it was the third of its kind.

His Lordship refused the application with costs.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE JOOMA.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship granted insolvent only one month's protection.

RE GORDHANDAS MEGHJEE.

Mr. Marker, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE DEWJEE CHAMPSEY SHA.

Mr. Vedant, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule nisi for the insolvent's discharge, which was granted.

RE RAMJEE MOHUNJEE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed to the hearing of the petition. His Lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in a fortnight.

RE UMERSEY GO VINDJEE.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices, with an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Samsetjee Sorabjee Moonga; Ibrahim Hajee Mahomed; Ballajee Ganoo; Nathu Krishna and another; Becher Kuber Dirzee; Roland Hope Jolley; Modnaojee Nagsey Sha; Lada Meya Sultan; Damoder Agarwalla; and Shavaksha Cursetjee engineer.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant, Mr. Mahomed Essoof Cawaray was appointed a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the Bye-laws approved by Government and in force for the time being.

NEW ENGINE AND ENGINE HOUSE.

The Engineer on 18th February, recommended that a new Engine with boilers at least equal in power to that in Victoria Dock which is 230 actual Horse-power, be purchased from Messrs. Armstrong Withworth and Co. who supplied all the hydraulic machinery in both the Docks, and erected in an Engine-house to be built in the vicinity of the present Victoria Dock Engine-house.

On the 8th August the forwarded a plan showing the site selected by him for a new Engine-house at the head of the Carnac Basin, clear of any proposed sidings and convenient to the existing and proposed Docks.

The Board resolved:—The Agents should be asked to obtain through Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., plans and specifications and quotations for the new Engine, as recommend by the Engineer.

DELAYS IN DELIVERY.

The Docks Committee held on the 28th July 1902 considered the question regarding the delivery of Iron and Steel at the Docks

The Chamber of Commerce having been informed of the Committee's proposals, the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, wrote approving of the recommendations of the Docks Committee regarding arrangements for obviating the delay in the delivery of Iron at the Docks.

The following was passed:—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved, and the sanction of Government should be applied for to cancel para. 3 of the Dock Schedule of Rates and to substitute the following for Clause B, para. 11. 11. B.—(1) All iron and steel as specified under item No. 210, and mild steel, i.e. steel other than faggot, keg, spring or octogon, shall be sorted, according to sizes, by the Trustees Contractors, as far as possible as landed, a charge being made on the ship of 3 annas per ton to cover the cost. (2) As soon as all the iron or steel is landed and sorted, notice shall be given to consignees and 7 free days will be allowed from the date of such notice (3) Any iron or steel not taken delivery of within the free days, or allowed to remain on the Dock premises after the expiry of the free days will be charged extra fees at one third the ordinary wharfage the first of such extra fees to cover storage for a further period of one week and each succeeding fee three days only.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT

	For week ending 8th Aug. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 8th Aug. 1902.	For week ending 8th Aug. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 8th Aug. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	375	29	378
Do " out of " ...	19	383	18	385
Do transported	15	272	5	255
Do attended to	2	24	1	23
Do warped	2	17	...	15

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st August 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, at Nesbit Lane Head Quarters, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO'S MILLS.

Yesterday afternoon meetings of the six mill companies, of which Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., are the secretaries, managers, and agents, were successively held from 4 to 4-50 p. m., Mr. J. R. Greaves, of the agents' firm, presiding. They were the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, the James Greaves Mills Company, the Connaught Mills Company, the Howard and Bullough Mills Company, the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, and the Imperial Cotton Mills Company. The directors' reports of the companies are given below; and they were successively adopted and resolutions were passed in accordance with the directors' recommendations:—

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1902. During the first three months of the year under review, the Company's Mills worked at a fair profit. Gradually the margin of profit disappeared owing to dearer cotton and the lower value of yarn, the latter being caused by the fall in silver, in the Chinese markets. The consumption of yarn has not yet sufficiently approximated to the production to ensure a margin of profit, though there does appear to be indication of a healthy Chinese trade enquiry, which is only curtailed by the uncertainty about the fluctuating value of silver. The spinning value of the season's cotton has been lower, thus increasing cost of production owing to decreased spindle outturn. The present prospects do not indicate any probability of immediate improvement, and no beneficial change can be looked for until the new cotton crop comes to market. Much will depend on the quality and quantity of the new cotton crop in India, and the precipitation of suitable rains is hoped for with great concern. Your directors have made the usual charge for depreciation. Several representations have been made requesting that the charge should be suspended during unprofitable times, but yours directors are of opinion that it is imperative that the charge should be continued. At the last general meeting a request was preferred that the directors should recommend some steps whereby the amount to the debit of profit and loss could be written off. The matter has had the consideration of your directors but they do not think the present is quite a convenient time for the desired change. The accounts show a profit on the mills working of Rs. 29,017.2-11, but as the depreciation charge is Rs. 1,61,007, the balance of Rs. 1,32,589 13-1 is carried to the debit of profit and loss. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 33,36,150, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and H. Kreis having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. D. Gosaling and E. R. Smetham retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1902. (Same remarks as in preceding report.) The accounts show a profit on mill working of Rs. 10,433-4-9, but as the depreciation charge is Rs 63,593 the balance of Rs 53,164-11-3 is carried to the debit of profit and loss. The Company's premises including cotton and yarn therein are insured for Rs 14 80,595 and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and H. Kreis having proceeded to Europe, Messrs E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr H. A. H. Payne retires by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but is eligible for re-election.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1902. (Same remarks as on proceeding report.) The accounts show a profit on mill working of Rs. 46,711-1-8, but as the depreciation charged is Rs. 93,319 the balance of Rs 46,607-14-4 is written off from the reserve fund. The company's premises including cotton and yarn therein are insured for Rs 18,81,000 and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire, Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and H. Kries having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner were invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments, Mr. E. R. Smetham retires by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association, but is eligible for relection.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1902. Same) remarks as is preceding report) The accounts show a profit on mill working of Rs. 49,923-13-10 but as the depreciation charge is Rs 97,075, the balance of Rs 47,148-2-2 is written off from the reserve fund. The company's premises including cotton and yarn therein are insured for Rs. 14,06,150 and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and H. Kreis having proceeded to Europe Messrs E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner were invited to join the board and you will be requested to confirm their appointments Mr. E. R. Smetham retiresby rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the articles of association but is eligible for re-election.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING COMPANY.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1902. The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one for your company in many ways. There has been remarkable increase in the general spinning of low counts in the Presidency, and the usual markets have not been able to absorb the extra production, resulting in depressed rates for yarn. The price of hard waste has also been unduly high owing to the increased demand, whilst the spinning power of the waste has been low owing to the general inferior quality of cotton staple in the waste. The Company's Mill is thoroughly efficient, and your directors are endeavouring to find new markets for the production. (Same remarks as in preceding report.) The accounts show a loss on Mill working of Rs. 22,852-10-1, to which is added Rs. 42,519, being the charge this year for depreciation. The total loss of Rs. 65,371-10-1 is written off from the Reserve Fund. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,54,200, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and H. Kreis having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. E. R. Smetham and J. Spinner were invited to join the Board, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. H.A. H. Payne and E. R. Smetham retire by rotation in accordance with clause 89 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1902 (Same remarks as in preceding reports.) At the last general meeting a request was preferred that the directors should recommend some steps whereby the amount to the debit of profit and loss could be written off. The matter has had the consideration of your directors, but they do not think the present is quite a convenient time for the desired change. The accounts show a loss on the mill working of Rs. 25,581-1-5, to which is added Rs 66,241 being the charge this year for depreciation, the total loss Rs. 91,822-1-, being passed to the debit of profit and loss. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,82,800, and cotton stored in godowns at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. E R. Smetham and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai retire by rotation in accordance with clause 89 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cybio Capetown Mossamedes and Land lines South Africa interrupted.

Telegrams for Cape Colony will be subject to some delay.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	2	0 p.m.	24	57
Telegram	20	2	14 p.m.	...	28
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th August 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	38	0	1
" Karachi	0	70	0	1
" Madras	0	25	0	5

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOARD'S RESOURCES.

The Administration Report of the City Improvement Trust, part of which appeared in yesterday's issue, contains the following explanation of the Board's operations:—

Practically all the works immediately necessary for the development of the Scheduled lands vested in the Board of these areas, have been completed. Agreements to lease 56 building sites have been entered into, representing an aggregate yearly rental of Rs. 87,243 at initial rates and Rs. 1,38,488 at ultimate ones. The Board's income from the temporary occupancy of these lands for storage of materials, cultivation, use for pitching tents, &c., has been Rs. 83,328 during the year. A commencement has been made in leasing the Agripada area which had been in the market for 10 years during its ownership by the Corporation. These lands, which were formerly a swamp, have been filled up by the Board and now that a complete network of excellent roads has been completed, it is hoped that building operations on a large scale to relieve the congestion in the adjacent parts of the City will shortly be undertaken. The total area of the Agripada Estate is 302,000 square yards, or 62 acres. The proposal is to permit the Northern portion of the area to be largely utilized for the provision of quarters for the poorer classes, for which it is particularly suited owing to the proximity of many Mills, while the part South of Souter Street is intended to be let in small plots on which villas can be constructed for the occupation of persons only capable of paying moderate rents, say Rs. 50 to 60 a month. This latter class is very numerous and practically no attempt has hitherto been made to cater for it. Exceedingly low rents have been fixed for the whole area.

HOUSING OF THE POORER CLASSES.

Owing to unavoidable delay the buildings constructed by the Trustees at Agripada were not ready for occupation until August 1901. From the experience derived since occupation, the Trustees are now in a position to modify certain details likely to conduce to the greater convenience of the residents, to improve sanitary arrangements and to reduce the cost of construction. Proposals in these respects are under consideration, and it is hoped that new buildings will be erected during the ensuing year.

SCHEME No. 1.

The total area dealt with by this scheme is 74,000 square yards. It was occupied by 163 separately assessed properties crowded together without regard to ventilation and served only by very narrow tortuous passages. The buildings were chiefly let in one-room tenements. It was found during acquisition that a great part of the properties were held from the free holder on condition that on demand the buildings should be removed and the cleared sites be made over to the free-holder. It is scarcely to be wondered at that with such a condition the lease-holders put up the most miserable structures at a minimum cost. Besides the overcrowding of the buildings, such as they were, no regard was given to the need of forming roads at suitable levels within the area, and as a result this area formed a depression lying within the surrounding Municipal Roads; drainage was impracticable, the lanes and passages were filled with either storm-water or sullage, according to the time of the year, and any attempt at raising their levels resulted in the ground floors of the dwellings being flooded. The consequence of this state of things was that 1st Naxpada had the unenviable notoriety of being the unhealthiest area in Bombay. The death rate per mille in the years 1896 to 1901 was as follows:—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901
40·42	59·10	61·02	70·70	133·50	92·37

During the plague epidemics of 1896-1897 to 1900-1901, this area furnished 1,373 victims out of a population of about 11,000 persons.

DIFFICULTIES OF ACQUISITION.

In view of the fact that this was the first scheme carried out by the Board, it may be of interest to record some of the principal difficulties met with in these operations; such details may be useful also to other towns in India which contemplate the execution of similar work. To commence with, there was considerable difficulty in procuring the establishment necessary for making reliable valuations and establishing their figures in the face of extravagant demands made by the owners with the assistance of experts. Experience shows that in the initial stages of such work, nearly every case will be contested and the best available legal talent will be employed on behalf of the owners. The smallness of the holding was also a very troublesome factor; in a great majority of cases the properties stood on about 100 square yards of land and there was as much trouble and delay caused by taking up each such property as in the acquisition of very much larger and more valuable property. Having obtained the necessary establishment and procured every possible detail relating to either site or structure of each property to be acquired, the actual work of acquisition is commenced by serving a notice on the owner to appear at the Collector's Court with his title-deeds and other documents. On the expiry of the notice it was not unusual for a representative of the owner to appear and state that the owner had left for his up-country residence owing to the prevalence of plague and to ask for a postponement of several months until the owner could appear. When the owner did eventually appear it was often without documents to establish his claim to the property and further adjournments had to be granted, first for the production of title-deeds, then possibly for the establishment of sharers' and mortgagees' claims, and lastly for time to allow his surveyor to prepare and submit a valuation of the property. Several months having elapsed and the preliminary documents having at last been submitted to the court, the case is ready for hearing by the Collector. At this point fresh difficulties were encountered: first there was no established system of valuation, and for precisely similar properties one owner claimed on his rentals, another on the assumed value of the site and structure, another on what he had paid for the property, and so on, namely, each on the basis thought likely to give the largest award. Every detail in the valuation prepared by the Trustees' Officers was contested, and evidence was produced to show results favourable to the owners. This caused much delay and constant postponements were the rule rather than the exception. Other factors which have caused unexpected trouble and delay are: (a) the lack of any reliable function of value, such as is ordinarily obtained from the Municipal Assessment, and (b) difficulty experienced to in attempting to work Section 49 of our Act, under which the Board are empowered to acquire insanitary houses on specially low terms. Experience has shown that owners almost invariably claim to obtain rents in excess of those assessed by the Municipality (?) and on which they pay taxes; such claims give twofold trouble, firstly by depriving the Officers, of the Trust of the possession of any reliable initial information regarding the value of the property and secondly by causing delay in making it necessary to establish the rentals received by tedious and often unsatisfactory reference to account books of previous years or, in the absence of such account books, to check the rentals claimed by preparing estimates of the rents capable of being received from the property.

The attempt to work Section 49 of the Act has caused much delay and practically without result. The sanction itself is a rescript from the English Acts relating to the provision of dwellings for the working classes, but while in England suitable standards of sanitary requirements in regard to dwellings intended for human habitation are embodied in the Building Bye-laws of every town, in Bombay such provisions as do exist are totally inadequate for practical purposes. The Trustees have been advised that the only way of making this section operative is for the Legislature to lay down standards of sanitary requirements, and until this is done the benefits intended to be conferred by the said section will not be obtained. It will be seen, therefore, that in every detail connected with the acquisition of properties, wearisome, unvoidable and unexpected delay is caused. Many of the difficulties above referred to have already been overcome, but until procedure has been established and methods of valuation have been determined, both in the courts and before the tribunal, and owners have learnt what they are likely to obtain for their properties by litigation, they will apparently, as a rule, refuse to come to amicable settlement. When that stage has been reached it may be expected that some 90 per cent, of the properties to be acquired will be amicably arranged for, as in England.

CARNAC BRIDGE TO QUEEN'S ROAD SCHEME.

The acquisition of properties in conection with this scheme was commenced in August 1901; and in the early stages of its proceedings, the Tribunal ruled on a reference made to them that rents should form the principal, though not the only, basis on which valuations should be made. This decision has been of great importance both to the Trust and to owners, because by it the scope of enquiry has been limited in the majority of cases, the Trust's operations have been expedited, and the owners' expenses in litigation reduced. Latterly the progress of acquisition has been much more rapid and it is hoped that at no distant time the Trustees will be in a position to make offers to owners for the purchase of their properties, and by this means to still further expedite progress in the execution of their schemes.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE BOARD'S POLICY.

In connection with the Board's operations it seems desirable to furnish a few remarks upon the following points:—1) Progress in the clearances of insanitary areas and in effecting improvement in the City; (2) The action of the Trustees in the development of the areas vested in them; (3) The execution of works other than those dealing directly with the insanitary areas of the City; and (4) The schemes formulated by the Trustees.

Regarding the first of these it should be clear that the rate of acquisition is also the rate at which areas can be cleared or improved. The Trustees have throughout been most anxious to do everything in their power to expedite the acquisition of the various properties notified by them for their schemes, but owing to the difficulties experienced in acquisition, some details of which have already been given, the progress made has not been all that could have been wished. In this respect the Trustees' labour under the many difficulties connected with the working of a new Act in a new country. When methods have been established, material increase in the rate of progress may be expected, and everything possible is being done to arrive at that stage.

With regard to the Board's action in allowing buildings to be constructed on areas which had previously been open, it should not be forgotten that the areas allowed to be built upon by the Board have always been intended to form building sites and were only unbuilt upon because the Government or the Municipality, as the case may be, had failed to procure lessees for such properties. These properties have been vested in the Board with the express purpose of being developed, and thereby yielding a revenue to the Trustees with which the annual contribution made by the Municipality should be supplemented. When fully developed, the revenue from the leaseholds of these vested areas will approach the annual contribution made by the Municipality, or in other words by this action of Government and the Corporation the ratepayers of the City will be saved about half the cost of the improvements to be made in the City. As Trustees for the development of these properties on behalf of Government and the Corporation, the Board have no option but to proceed with the development for which the properties were vested in them.

Although one of the objects of the Trust is the improvement of the insanitary portions of the City, it has already been remarked that the improvements of the insanitary conditions in the City depend entirely upon the rate at which properties can be acquired, and the progress in this respect has been and must necessarily for some time to come be comparatively slow, owing to the number of very small properties which must be acquired before any comprehensive scheme can be carried out within the limits of the City. Similar difficulties will not be encountered in the outlying areas where the holdings are very much larger and of much less value. The Trustees have therefore arranged to carry out certain schemes for the provision of space for the expansion of the population and to thereby reduce overcrowding in the City, a duty of great importance which has been imposed upon them under their Act. It is essential that schemes intended to improve insanitary conditions should be undertaken simultaneously with those for providing additional dwelling accommodation, for by such means alone is it possible to prevent increased congestion during the period of demolition necessary for the improvement of existing insanitary conditions.

As already stated, the Trustees have undertaken four schemes of a comprehensive kind for the improvement of insanitary conditions in the City and a similar number of schemes for the provision of additional space for the expansion of the population; they are therefore not now in a position to undertake any additional schemes until the completion of those first notified. There is no doubt that the anticipations of the Trustees regarding the rate at which they might be able to carry through their schemes were too sanguine, and experience has shown that there is long and unavoidable delay in the acquisition of properties. In fairness, however, to owners of properties notified in connection with the schemes first formulated by the Board, it is necessary to carry through these schemes before others, however desirable, are undertaken. To expedite progress in regard to their early schemes the Trustees have approached Government with a view to the appointment of an additional Collector for acquisition purposes, and if necessary a third officer for this purpose will be applied for.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

FURTHER MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. D. B Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron Gordan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala, Verjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram and Laxmidas Nagordas, with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetment. Mr. Bowen, solicitor appeared for the Public Prosecutor, while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the first and the fifth accused, Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, for the second accused, Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dinshaw, Jeejeebhoy, solicitor, for the third accused, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, for the fourth and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kapudia, pleader, appeared for the sixth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbadabai, widow of Hariwalabh Gulabchand.

Mr. Sloan further examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he knew Kustomji Hormusji Tarwala. He saw him in May last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said accused No. 2 was arrested on the 15th of May in connection of the theft of a will. The shop and the residence of the second accused had been searched the same night under witness' orders, and certain books and papers taken away. Some important papers which accused required were returned to him.

Mr. Spencer: What authority had you to order the search.

The question was overruled.

Witness continued that he took possession of the books, as he was then inquiring into a cognisable case.

Mr. Shrikrishna Goonaji Wellinker, pleader, said he knew accused Nos. 2 and 3. He first saw No. 6 when he came to his house to make a statement. One night Mr. Sloan came to him and wanted him to take down the statement of some persons. Witness asked him why? Mr Sloan told him because witnesses spoke Gujarati. It was about 9 p. m. At that time No. 6 and one Govindji Lalji were waiting in his office. Govindji Lalji first spoke to him. After some preliminary conversation with him he recorded the statement of No. 6 in the presence of Mr. Sloan. He did not take the statement of Govindji Lalji, as it was high time for his dinner.

The statements of No. 6 taken by Mr. Wellnker was put in.

Mr. Davar objected to its going in. It could not be anything but a confession. It was taken in the prisence of a police officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar witness said he acted in that matter as a pleader to Mr. Sloan. He had acted as an honorary pleader for some friends. His friends get free advice from him. Mr. Sloan was his friend. When the first prosecution against Gordon Gopal was instituted Mr. Sloan asked witness not to appear for the defence but to help him (Mr. Sloan) in the prosecution. Mr. Sloan had often talked to him about the case. At the time the statement of No. 6 was taken down it was intended that he should be a witness for the Crown. Govindji Lalji acted as spokesman of No. 6. Govindji Lalji asked witness if No. 6 would get into trouble if he made a statement of an incriminating nature. Witness replied that he must tell the truth. Govindji asked how he could make himself safe. Witness told him that N. 6 ought to claim the protection of the Court under section 132 of the Evidence Act. He informed Govindji that if No. 6 was compelled to give answers, his statement would not be used against him Witness then asked No. 6 if he was going to make a statement and if so he must tell the truth. He then made a statement to the effect that his conversation with Govindji and No. 6 was to convey an impression to the latter that by making the statement no harm should come to him. All the time the statement was made Mr. Sloan was in the room. Mr. Sloan w

PURELY PERSONAL.

Lord Kitchener is the last man in the world to be described as a carpet knight; and yet I, says M. A. P., heard of a little story in which he figured in the character of a Knight of Dames with great success. It was at the dinner given in his honour at Londonderry House. Lord Kitchener sat on one side of the hostess, the Duke of Devonshire on the other. Everybody knows what beautiful jewels Lady Londonderry wears; and, among her possessions, one of the most prized is a pearl necklace, the value of which I would be afraid to appraise. In the midst of the dinner the necklace suddenly burst, and there was some alarm and confusion. At once one of the young footmen tried to repair the damage, and lock the necklace; but he failed—perhaps from nervousness. The Duke of Devonshire—with characteristic 'sang-froid,' went on eating strawberries and cream; it was Lord Kitchener who had to come to the rescue. Lord Kitchener has the hand of a man of action; but he has dexterity and rapidity; and in a trice, he had locked the necklace once again, and everybody was happy. And though he was chaffed a good deal, the Duke of Devonshire went on eating strawberries and cream.

"Happy is the country which has no history," is a saying which might well be adapted to that most delicate and onerous post, the Chief Commissionership of Police. "Happy is the Police Commissioner who has no history". Sir Edward Bradford, who has just received a baronetcy, may be hailed as thrice blessed, for he succeeded to turmoil, public distrust, and police disorganisation, and for upwards of a decade he has been so tactful, so firm, so energetic, that the stormy days of Henderton and Warren are as if they had never been; and yet he has achieved this without being talked about!

Sir Edward, probably alone among human beings, can claim to have had a walk with a tigress. It was not a long walk or one of his seeking, but it is a fact that with his left arm in the beast's mouth, he had to step a yard or two with her walking at his side. He was out shooting, and, always a fearless sportsman, had comb to close quarters with his quarry. He fired, and either the ball failed to take effect or but slightly wounded the animal. She sprang at him, and seized his left arm above the elbow. The pain must have been terrible, but Sir Edward kept cool, and, realising that it would be death to drag his mangled arm away and allow her to spring afresh at him, he deliberately walked a few agonising paces until his comrade was able to take aim and kill the brute. Thus his courage saved his life, though the amputation of his arm at the shoulder proved necessary.

At the Queen's Daimond Jubilee, one of the remarkable sights was Sir Edward's management of his big black horse outside St. Paul's at the conclusion of the service. The crowd watched him with amazement take his bridle between his teeth, and, holding his saddle with his right hand, get aboard, but Anglo-Indians could have told them how in India many a day had he ridden out pig-sticking, guiding his galloping Arab with his teeth, while with his one arm he got his boar-spear home into the "tusker's" shoulder.

Like Lord Roberts and many another Anglo-Indian veteran, Sir Edward is quite a small man; like Bobs, too, he is a wonder for his size. A quiet, genial, white-haired little man with a soft voice, he is an odd contrast as he walks with tripping gait the length of his square to his home door, with the stalwart representative of the force striding out respectfully at his side. You look in vain in his face for the cunning of a M. Lecocq, or the fierce courage with which throughout his long Indian career he met so many dangers. But the police love him, and he governs his army of 16,000 without friction, and so successfully fulfils his duties as guardian of London's millions that people almost forget is at the helm.

On the top floor of a Nursing Home in the West of London lies day after day, month after month, and year after year, one of the silent martyrs of humanity. A man of over sixty now, in his younger days he suffered exposure in Australia, contracted a rheumatic affection which for many years has kept him in one position on a water-bed, his almost intolerable sufferings mitigated by daily doses of morphia. Lying in his accustomed loneliness the other day, he heard a knock at the door, and a woman's voice asking if she might enter. In another moment a lady whom he did not know, stood at his bedside. I was calling, she said, on a patient, and I heard of your sad case. I thought you might like these flowers. The sufferer murmured his thanks, and after a few more kind words, his visitor left, promising to come again. When his nurse returned, he heard that it was the Duchess of Argyll who had climbed the stairs to make his day brighter. A friend tells me that he met Mr. Balfour one evening at a dinner-party, when the conversation turned on the importance in life of self-confidence. My friend repeated the saying, "God gie us a guid conceit o'oorsels." Mr. Balfour heard it, and bending across, added; "And that, sir—is the only prayer the gods always answer!

I don't think the world has heard the last of that wondrous story of the rescue of the Roddam. I declare the more one thinks of the story, the more one is inclined to wonder at it. Just fancy being brought face to face—without a word's warning or preparation, with such a hideous and gigantic convulsion of nature as the eruption of the volcano of Mount Pelee. That eruption destroyed forty thousand lives in the course of some four or five minutes. One need not dwell on that fact; it is sufficient to make anybody realise at once the awfulness, the terror, and the gigantic dimensions of the emergency with which Captain Freeman found himself confronted.

Captain Freeman had arrived at Martinique that very morning to unload his cargo there; within two hours of his arrival came the volcanic outburst. Surely there is n't one man in a million who would not have been so unnerved by this dreadful sight of wholesale death, destruction, and convulsion as to be unable to think, or pause, or act! And yet the courage and nerve of Captain Freeman do not seem to have been for a moment disturbed; and he acted throughout the whole dreadful time as though he were bringing his vessel up the channel on smooth summer seas. And he was the one captain who did keep his nerve. There were nearly thirty vessels in the port; except the Roddam not one escaped. The Rairaima had the best chance, and her captain did splendid work in trying to save her, but he made one mistake, and that cost him and all his crew their lives, he tried to save his anchor.

I have heard many interesting speeches in my time, but I don't know that I ever heard one which impressed me more than that of Captain Freeman at the little dinner given to him by journalists at the Old Cheshire Cheese last week. It was difficult, indeed, to get Captain Freeman to speak at all; he got up, said a sentence of thanks; then said the story of the Roddam had been told so often that he would not weary them by telling it again; then came to a dead long pause, and was about to sit down, when everybody insisted that he should tell the story once again. And then he rattled it off in some four or five sentences; it was like listening to a man doing a sum in compound addition. The awful facts and the heroic work of rescue were described—as one of the speakers afterwards truly said—with the dry, sharp, Prosaic terseness of the log-book; finishing up with the sentence, we lost twenty seven out of forty six, and when he had said this sentence, plop down sat Captain Freeman. The log was finished, and he could think of nothing to add to it by way of giving it more effectiveness or rounding it off. No, he sat down plump with we lost twenty seven men out of forty six. It was just the inarticulate way in which a great man of action so often expresses himself.

Now may I not ask why it is that there aren't Victoria Crosses for deeds of heroism like that of Captain Freeman? I wonder that the King—who has so keen and vigilant an eye for the doings of his people—has not noticed this wonderful story, and signified, in the tactful way he so well knows, his sense of the courage, resource, and wondrous presence of mind in unexampled difficulty of this one of his subjects. If the Englishmen of this generation do not recognise Captain Freeman, be assured that generations to come will not be so niggard, his story will be told among the wonders of the sea for many a century to come.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE RUPEE CORONATION FUND.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association acknowledge with many thanks the following further contributions received up to 13th August to the Coronation Fund opened for the purpose of wiping off the debt on the Private Nurses' Quarters.

As it is shortly proposed to close this Fund, it is desired that those who have cards or who have collected any money should send in the same at their early convenience.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	6,915	4	6
Through General Traffic Manager, G I P Ry., Bombay	190	0	0
Through Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, B B and C I Railway, Parel	117	0	0
Offertory, St. Andrew's Church Joint Service, Church of Scotland and United Free Church	91	2	3
Offertory, St Thomas' Cathedral Bombay.....	52	8	3
Through Miss Leavers, Bombay	51	0	0
Mr F A Owen, Bombay	50	0	0
Postal Department, per Mr Merrett, Bombay	50	0	0
Messrs Lund and Blockley, Bombay	50	0	0
Through Mrs. Fido Bombay(2nd Instalment)	44	0	0
Through Mrs S E Rita Shillong	43	0	0
Offertory Christ Church, Deesa.....	39	3	3
Through the Superintendent of Police, G Division Bombay	31	0	0
Through Mr H Blascheck, Bombay	30	0	0
Through Mrs Mcarthur Hubli	30	0	0
Messrs W B Green & Co.'s Collecting Box....	25	6	6
Through Mr F M Flower Bombay	23	0	0
Through Mrs Foxbery Bombay.....	21	0	0
Through Mrs H H Butler, Kirkee	21	0	0
Through Mr William C Kaith	21	0	0
Messrs Thomson & Taylor's Collecting Box,	20	2	0
Messrs Marcks & Co.'s Collecting Box	20	1	4
Through Mrs Robertson Nagpur.....	18	0	0
The Australian Stores' Collecting Box	17	0	0
Watson's Hotel Collecting Box	12	11	0
National Bank of India Ld Collecting Box ...	12	0	0
Through Mr W Scrapton, Bombay	11	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police E Division, Bombay	11	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police H and J Divisions, Bombay	11	0	0
Great Western Hotel Collecting Box	9	2	3
Sind Club Collecting Box, Karachi	8	4	0
Through Mrs F Noel Paton, Nasik	8	0	0
Through Messrs Thompson Thomas & Co Bombay	8	0	0
Through the Rev P R Harrison, Deesa	8	0	0
Through Mr V C Martin Bombay	7	0	0
Through Mr W R Fearn Bombay	7	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police B Division Bombay	7	0	0
Through Mr D R Ayres Bombay	6	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police A Division Bombay	5	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police C Division Bombay	5	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police D Division Bombay	5	0	0
Through Messrs Cocnaglia Bombay	5	6	0
Messrs Asquith & Lord's Collecting Box	5	0	0
Through the Mess Secretary 20th Bombay Infantry Alipur	4	0	0
Through the Superintendent of Police L Divison Bombay	3	0	0
Amount received in sums of Rupee One	1	0	0
Collecting boxes containing less than Rs 5 each.....	34	15	2
Total	8,152	13	6

CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE EXAMINATION.

SUCCESSES OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have been received. Twenty five of the candidates who presented themselves for examination were students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and of this number 24 have passed. Ten were placed in the First Class, 13 in the Second Class and 1 in the Pass Class. This result shows that 96 per cent. of Institute-trained candidates passed these examinations, while only 40 per cent of others succeeded in qualifying for certificates. The proportion of successes in England is under 60 per cent., so that with the handicap of examination in a foreign language the Indian candidates trained at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have to be congratulated. The following are the results as forwarded by Sir Philip Magnus, Kt.:—

	Subject of Examinations.	Honours Grade Class.	Ordinary Grade Class.
Jehangir S Bhownagri.....	Cotton Spinning.....	...	2 1
Raghunath V Gurjar.....	Do ...	...	1 1
Shripad S Sirpotdar	Do ...	...	1 2
Morarji N Desai	Do ...	...	1 1
Ardeshir D Kapadia.....	Do ...	..	2 2
Maneckshaw F Mulla	Do ...	..	2 1
Nusserwanji K Bottlewala.	Do ...	..	1 2
Chhotalal M Contractor ...	Do ...	..	1 1
Shankerlal P Khanderia...	Do ...	2	... ...
Gajanan G Vyas.....	Do ...	2	... ...
C S Buchirajulu Naidu ...	Do ...	2	... ...
Framroz L Bamji	Cotton Weaving	..	1 —
John L D'Souza	Mechanical Engineering	...	Pass 2
M G Ramchandra Rao ...	Electric Lighting ...	..	2
Dinshaw D Mehta.....	Do ...	..	2
Hormusji B Dadyburjor ...	Do ...	...	2
Dattatraya G Apte.....	Do ...	..	2

POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

Amateur Pony Plate—The race as published is declared void and is reopened on the following terms:—

The Amateur Pony Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100 and 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all Arabs and for Ponies of other classes 14-1 and under the bona fide property of Officers of H M's Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service or of members of the following clubs viz. Club of W India, Byculla, Bombay or Yacht Clubs 6 Rs—Professionals who have not won hurdle race value Rs 200 or over allowed to ride carrying a penalty of 5lbs if weight to be carried is below 10st. Distance 1 mile, over 5 flights.

N.B.—Bona fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

Entrance Rs 5 to close on Thursday 21st August and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 10 a.m. on Friday 22nd August.

Handicap to be published at Race Stand by 8 a.m. on Friday 22nd August.

Second Entries closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday August 19.

The Flying Stakes—Disrance 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 5)

6 Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

The Amateur Jump Stakes—The terms as published are cancelled and the race is reopened as follows:—

The Amateur Jump Stakes—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100 and 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses the bona fide property of Officers of H M's Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service or of members of the followingg Clubs viz:—Club of W India, Byculla, Bombay or Yacht Clubs. G Rs—Professionals who have not won hurdle race value Rs 200 or over, allowed to ride carrying a penalty of 5lbs if weight to be carried is below 10st. Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

N.B.—Bona fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race.

1st Entry Rs 5, to close 6 p.m. Monday 25th August.

2nd Entry Rs 10, to close 6 p.m. Tuesday 26th August and Rs 5, in addition for horses not struck out before noon on Thursday 28th August 1902.

Handicap to be published at Race Course by 6 p.m. on Wednesday 27th August.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th Aug.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Donzri	1	1	2
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parel and Mazagaon, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	5	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	8	4	104
Total plague deaths to date.....	119,561	99,178	
Same date last year	34	29	[126

A Ceylon paper states that arrangements are being made among the Boers in Ceylon to take an Afrikander Boxing team to Europe. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. J. T. Bain, formerly Editor of the "Johannesburg Witness," who fought for the Boers and was sent to Ceylon among the first batch of prisoners of war. The team will include Jim Holloway, of notoriety, who visited London for the first time in 1899, just before the war—and was then introduced to fame by the London papers as the Afrikander lad, Spencer Driver, and Jan Vanstaden, all of whom are in Ceylon. They will probably be joined by Artie Tully, the ex-champion of Australia and South Africa.

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Guaranteed for One Year.

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In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

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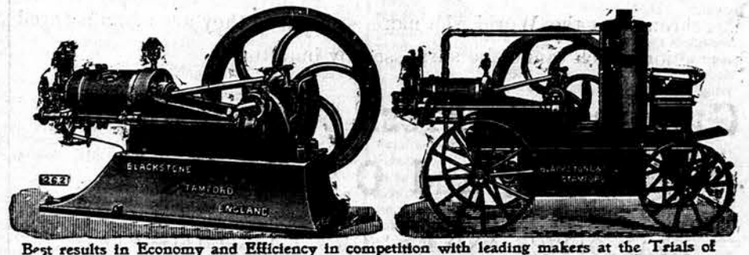

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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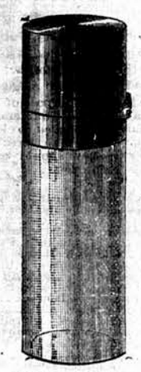
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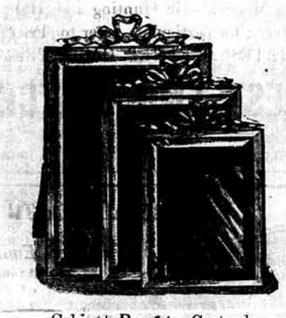
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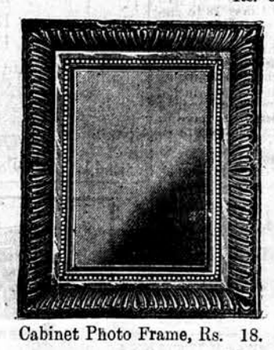
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